# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 134. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

# SECOND EDITION

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

### Vice President Wheeler Interviewed.

### He Spurns the Recent Talk of a Compromise.

### Testimony of Cronin in the Oregon Elector Case.

### Additional Evidence of Fraud by Democrats in Florida.

#### THE OREGON ELECTORS.

#### Investigation by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—E. A. Cronin, the Oregon Democratic elector, testified before the Senate committee to-day. He had not made any arrangements with any person or persons whereby the electoral certificates were to be handed to him by the Secretary of State; that he was convinced he was lawfully appointed to replace Dr. Watts, and that he put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others. He had refused to come to Washington as messenger of the Electoral College unless he should receive three thousand dollars for expenses, and the money was furnished him. It was raised, he supposed, by subscription among the Oregon Democrats. Billinger, chairman of the Democratic Committee, informed witness the day before he started for Washington tha the (Billinger) had $2,800, and an additional $200 to make the $3,000 required was raised, and a note signed by Billinger and witness, which was deposited at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton at Portland, Oregon. Tilton is a New Yorker, and his politics are unknown to witness. He knows a man named Patrick; met him in the office of Judge Strong, at Portland. Patrick lives at Omaha. Billinger met witness on the street at Portland about ten days previous to the meeting of the Electoral College, and informed him that a gentlemen wished to see him (Cronin) at the office of Judge Strong. Witness refused to go, and told Billinger that whatever was done in this electoral muddle must be done by others than himself. Witness afterwards went to Strong's office, and here met Patrick, who said that he had heard that witness had said that if a certificate of an elector was issued to him he would not act. But witness informed Patrick that he had changed his mind, and Patrick said to witness, "If Tilden is President he will give you anything you want." Witness informed Patrick that if he (Patrick) was acquainted with Tilden he might tell him that he had nothing to give which he (Cronin) wanted. Witness was a little angry at Patrick for talking in such a manner. Patrick informed witness that he supposed the reason he (Patrick) had been sent to Oregon was that he was the farthest one west. Witness did not know what Patrick meant by this remark. He had heard that Patrick is superintendent of a mine in Colorado. Patrick said nothing about money in this interview with witness. Witness never saw Patrick except on the one occasion mentioned, and had no conversation with Billinger about Patrick. Witness had received no message from the East in relation to the electoral muddle before seeing Patrick. Witness knows of A. Dimond in New York; thinks he is a banker. After the Electoral College had met and adjourned witness saw a dispatch signed Bristow, which said: "It is important that the returns of Oregon should be properly made up and sent to their destination." Ladd & Tilton have a banking house at Portland. Ladd & Bush have one at Salem. A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of 115 Liberty street, New York, are correspondents of the Oregon banking houses above mentioned. Witness received a draft for the money for his expenses between four and six o'clock P. M. on the 8th of December in Ladd & Tilton's bank from the Manager, Mr. Quackenbush. There were three drafts, one on New York and two on California banks. The $2,800 was not tendered witness in cash. Dimond's name is mentioned in the draft on New York, which is for $2,100. Witness did say at first that he would not act as an elector if a certificate was given him, but changed his mind after looking up the law and after hearing of the actions of the South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards.

In answer to Mr. Kernan, witness stated that he canvassed the State with Mr. Watts, and they closed the canvass together at Portland. Watts' being a Postmaster had been mentioned by both he and witness in a jocose way at public meetings. Witness knew Watts was ineligible as an elector before the election, but said nothing about it.

Wm. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office at Jacksonville, Oregon, was next examined by Senator Morton. He refused to answer all questions relating to telegrams sent from or received at that office.

Senator Morton's question referred to the alleged transfer of money by telegraph from the banking house of A. E. & C. E. Tilton, 115 Liberty street, New York, to the banking houses of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, and Ladd & Bush, Salem, Oregon, in which the name of one Dimond was mentioned. He was also interrogated regarding an alleged dispatch from New York requesting a postponement of the issue of election certificates until certain parties should arrive in Oregon.

#### WHEELER INTERVIEWED.

#### His Views on the Presidential Situation.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Vice President Wheeler has been interviewed. Mr. Wheeler spurns and rebukes all the recent talk about "A compromise." He declares emphatically that there is nothing to compromise, that the Presidency cannot and must not be the subject of dicker or barter between men of both parties, and that the great issue of the day shall and must only be settled by the strict carrying out of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Wheeler, by the *Herald* interviewer, is made to speak thus: "It is my firm conviction that Congress can never be constituted a national canvassing or returning board. Congress cannot go behind the returns beyond the mere question of regularity of the certificates. Understand me clearly, for it is a point on which I would not like to be misunderstood—the Congress cannot investigate whether Louisiana has gone for Tilden or Hayes. The action of the Returning Board on this point has been final and conclusive in Louisiana. It is my honest belief that if there had been a free and fair vote, unobstructed by intimidation or fraud, the Republicans would have carried the State by at least 15,000. In the five 'bull-dozed' parishes the very registration shows that those parishes belong to the Republicans."

Mr. Wheeler reiterated that he would scorn to accept power by chicanery or intrigue, such as a so-called "compromise" would necessarily imply, and after heartily eulogizing Governor Hayes, of whose successful administration he felt convinced, he closed the interview with these words: "I do not believe that this dispute will be wholly an unmixed evil. I believe it is going to teach the people the machinery of the Presidential election, which they have never understood before, and that it will be the means of averting such troubles and the same strife in the future.

#### FLORIDA.

#### The Congressional Investigation.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The *Times'* special from Jacksonville, Florida, states that the Sheriff of Baker county was before the Senate committee, and he testified that a local Democrat offered him one hundred and twenty-five dollars to sign the bogus returns by which the Democrats are claiming a majority for Tilden on the face of the returns.

The same dispatch says before the House Committee it was proved by Democratic witnesses at Friendship Church that the Republicans were swindled out of one hundred and forty-five votes. The Republican member of the committee asserts that at two precincts the Republicans were cheated out of a sufficient number of votes to have given a majority on the face of the returns for the whole State ticket, and yet Drew has been inaugurated Governor. Thanks to the whitewash of the Supreme Court.

#### Inauguration of the Democratic State Officers.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A *Herald* special from Tallahassee states that the inauguration of Governor Drew took place about 12 M. yesterday. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Randall. The address was short and very conciliatory. It guaranteed full concessions and protection in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges under the constitution and laws of the United States to the freedmen. A great many colored people took part in the inauguration, and but few Republicans were absent. Nearly, if not all, of Gov. Stearns' cabinet officers were present. Governor Stearns himself did not attend. The oath was administered to the Lieutenant Governor also by the Chief Justice. The Legislature is organized in both branches and both Democratic.

## THE ASHTABULA HORROR.

### The Work of Clearing Away the Wreck Almost Completed.

ASHTABULA, O., January 3.—By the finding of papers and scraps of clothing among the debris to-day the following named were known to have been on the wrecked train: Miss Charlotte N. Smith, Rondout, N. Y.; Miss Martha Ann Smith, Rondout, N. Y.; and J. W. Smith, Ontario, Canada. There was also identified among the bodies at the freight house Mrs. Eliza Kopper, Chippewa, Ont. The only relics found to-day besides those mentioned were some pocket knives. It is probable to-morrow will finish the clearing away of the wreck and the search for the missing. The list now stands as follows: Number of passengers on board, 128; employes, 19; total 147. Rescued passengers, 63, employes, 9; total 72. Died since: Passengers, 3; employes, 1; total 4. Names known: Rescued, 72; lost, 70; unaccounted for, 5; total 147.

#### Not Dead.

Mr. Wm. H. Kinkead, with Bates, Reed & Cooley, No. 451 Broadway, New York, has been published as lost on the wrecked train on Friday night last. He desires it known that he got off the train at Erie, and is alive.

#### The Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. The first witness was G. A. Knapp, chief engineer of the fire department. He said: One engine was on the spot when I arrived about 8:30. This engine—the Protection—had a large amount of hose. When I arrived at the fire I asked Mr. Strong, station agent for the Erie company, on which side we should throw the water from. Mr. Strong said he did not want any water, that he wanted help to get the people out. I knew there was a pipe at the pump house, which the hose might have fitted. The engineer was there, and steam up. Witness did not order any water thrown, because he was ordered not to. He was in command of the Friendship. The wreck was burning considerably when he arrived. The last person taken out alive was half an hour after his arrival. He thinks the bodies could have been saved so that they might been recognized by friends. He could have sent two streams on the fire. All he saw done toward putting out the fire was calling for buckets; thinks there were persons enough to put out the fire; have no other reason than that stated for not throwing water on the fire. No one made any effort to hinder witness from throwing water. There were no intimations that he should not throw water in order that the bodies might not be recognized. He had a perfect right to throw water, notwithstanding what Mr. Strong said. He simply thought if they did not want water thrown he did not want to throw any. He heard groans from the wreck, and knew he had a right to throw water, but had no reason for not throwing except that Mr. Strong told him not to. His excitement was very great, but knew what he ought to do. He should have thrown water if he had not been prevented by the statement of Mr. Strong.

The next witness was A. A. Strong, agent. He heard of the accident immediately upon its occurrence, and hastened to the bridge. He devoted himself principally to caring for the wounded, and ordered a road to be broken through the snow to the top of the hill, that the injured might be carried up. At the time of his arrival at the scene the fire was in progress the whole length of the wreck. The appliances of the company for putting out fires at the station at the time of the accident were three hydrants, and no hose. He received no orders from the company except to do all in his power to rescue the wounded and get them to places of safety. He received no instructions from any source not to put water on the fire, and did not know of any such orders being received by any one. No objection was made (to his knowledge) to the use of the appliances at the depot for putting out the fire; cannot say why the hose was not attached for the purpose of throwing water; that there were no orders given by the officials of the fire company. When Mr. Knapp was seen by witness the effect of throwing water on the fire would have been undoubtedly to preserve some of the bodies so they could have been recognized. He don't believe that any lives could have been saved, as there were no shrieks heard when he arrived. Witness made no effort to control the action of the fire department in regard to the wreck.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

#### MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City to-day, and both Houses, after some preliminary business, adjourned till to-morrow. There will be both Senatorial and House caucusses to-night to nominate officers.

#### MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, January 3.—Both houses of the Legislature met at noon to-day at Lansing. Gov. Caswell's inaugural will be delivered on Friday morning. At a caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives held to-night, Hon. T. W. Ferry was renominated by acclamation for United States Senator, and a committee was appointed to notify him at Washington of its action. The Democrats have as yet made no nomination for Senator.

#### ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, January 3.—The Senate met to-day, elected temporary officers and adjourned till to-morrow. The House also adjourned, Secretary of State Harlow presiding. The Granger of McHenry was elected temporary Speaker over Armstrong (Dem.) by a vote of 77 to 74.

#### OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House a bill was introduced requiring life insurance companies to give notice to policy holders before forfeiture is declared. A resolution to investigate the cause of the Ashtabula railroad disaster was offered and laid on the table.

#### LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The Republican Legislature, under a suspension of the rules, to-day passed a bill reorganizing the State militia and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

### Gen. Crook's Winter Campaign—Cold Weather—The Indians Scattering.

CHEYENNE, WY., January 3.—The restoration of communication with Fetterman gives the following details:

FETTERMAN, December 29.—Crook's command reached here to-day. The campaign is closed, the hostiles being too distant to be reached in this weather. The command left Belfourche on December 22d. On Christmas they experienced some very cold weather. The mercury froze in the bulb. The animals suffered from want of forage, and a number of mules were turned loose. A forage train was met at Wind River creek. Sioux and Arrapahoe scouts left for Red Cloud. On the 22d Col. Randall, with seventy Crows, met the column near Pumpkin Buttes, but as their services were not required they were sent back. They report the destruction of a Cheyenne village by McKenzie. He created a general stampede. Trails were passed leading in various directions, showing that the Indians were scattering. Crazy Horse is on the Little Missouri.

Gen. Crook is satisfied with the result of the campaign. He expresses the opinion that the hostiles will not stand another campaign. Friendly Indians, with a small column of troops, will finish the matter. There is every reason to believe a large force can be raised among the surrounding tribes when spring comes.

#### Eads' Jetties.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3. — Captain Eads and Col. Andrews left to-day for Washington to receive the first payment on the jetties. They report a clear channel twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep from deep water in the river to deep water in the gulf.

#### Marine News.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamships State of Indiana and Assyria, from New York, and Prussia, from Portland, have arrived out.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Yesterday's Proceedings of the Legislature.

### NOMINATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR CONFIRMED.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1877.

#### SENATE.

President *pro tem.* NEWMYER called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Holmes, who has been appointed chaplain.

#### Mechanics' Liens.

Mr. MCNEIL read a bill supplementary to the lien law of 1836, providing that persons furnishing material used in constructing buildings now subject to a lien under existing laws for claims of mechanics or material shall be entitled to their liens, whether the materials were furnished to the owner, contractor, or sub-contractor.

#### The Governor's Message.

The Governor's message was read. Five thousand copies were ordered printed.

#### Appointments by the Governor Confirmed.

Notaries Public—George W. Crawford, John W. Hague, of Pittsburgh; Tobias Hetchie, Freedom, Beaver county; Madison S. Kline, Ridgway, Elk county; J. H. Robb, Sandy Lake, Mercer county; Associate Judge of Greene county, George Sellers.

#### Enlarging Committees.

A resolution increasing the Committees on General Judiciary and Finance to eleven members each, and adding the President *pro tem.* to the Committees on Finance, Judiciary General, Retrenchment and Reform and Federal Relations was adopted.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

#### HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clark, who was appointed chaplain. The organization was completed by the election of the Republican caucus nominees. The Governor's message was received and read.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening. K.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1877.

#### SENATE.

U. P. R. R.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866, was taken up. It refers to the claims made by the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for lands and bonds for the construction of its road in excess of one hundred miles from the Missouri river.

A RECUSANT WITNESS.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that Wm. M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, had refused to answer certain questions put to him, on the ground that he could not divulge the business of the company; also a resolution declaring that Turner is in duty bound to answer questions, and cannot refuse to do so by virtue of his official connection with the company. Ordered printed.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call the resolution up for action to-morrow.

Mr. Wright's bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad claim was debated at length.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee on Judiciary had come to the conclusion that the company was not entitled to receive any bonds or subsidies further than it had already received. He argued that the claim would have no status in any judicial Court of the United States. The subject was one for legislative action.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

E. W. Barnes, the New Orleans manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was presented at the bar of the House as a recusant witness, but at the request of counsel, the hearing was postponed till Friday next, and Barnes was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. BRIGHT asked leave to introduce a bill for the free coinage of silver dollars, for making the same legal tender, and to refer it to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The bill provides for the coinage from time to time of silver dollars containing 412½ grains, and that no charge shall be made for converting standard silver bullion into coin dollars.

Mr. HEWITT objected to its reference.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Kan.) introduced a bill extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands, and for the appraisement of certain lands. Referred.

SUPERVISION OF INTER-STATE RAILROADS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Railroads to provide for the appointment of a national board of engineers to supervise the condition of inter-State railroads, so far as safety to travelers is concerned. Referred.

COLORADO.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented a report of the committee on the admission of James B. Belford as Representative from Colorado, with a resolution declaring Colorado a State in the Union, and that Belford should be admitted.

Mr. HURD presented a minority report, which recommends the passage of an act by Congress admitting Colorado.

The reports were recommitted.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill for the election of Federal officers and to prevent frauds in elections. Referred.

FEES.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixing the fees of Clerks of United States District and Circuit Courts. Passed.

Also a bill fixing the fees of Marshals and Deputies. It provides that the compensation of marshals shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, and that of deputies shall not exceed five dollars per day when actually engaged, or $1,200 per annum.

Mr. CONGER offered an amendment striking out the limitation of $1,200.

No quorum appearing on a vote, the bill went over.

Adjourned.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The following directory was elected: J. N. McCullough, B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; August Belmont, S. J. Tilden, Charles Lanier, George W. Cass, Francis T. Walker, New York; R. R. Springer, Cincinnati; J. V. Painter, James F. Clark, and R. P. Raney, Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—A special says Henry Creighton, a resident of Bloom township, Fairfield county, was murdered by his crazy wife yesterday afternoon. She shot him twice and cut his head off with an axe. The parties had been married four years.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Three thousand boxes of smuggled Havana cigars, seized by United States officers on Saturday last, were reseized by the smugglers, it is supposed on Sunday night while the watchmen were sleeping.

NEWARK, N. J., January 3.—The Presbytery of Newark to-day, by a vote of sixteen to twelve, found Rev. Mr. Lee guilty of violating the Scriptures by allowing women to preach in his pulpit.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The suit of H. W. Boody vs. Samuel J. Tilden and others was to-day dismissed, the plaintiff not appearing. Boody's attorney explains his non-appearance by stating that he was detained in Brooklyn, and says he will move to open the default.

#### Ohio Agricultural Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., January 3.—The State Agricultural Convention met here to-day. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the State Fair from all sources during the past year to have been $16,302, and the disbursements were $12,335. The State Board of Agriculture is now in debt $16,220. A resolution was adopted asking the General Assembly to provide for this deficiency. A resolution was also adopted requesting the State Board to hold the State Fair at no place longer than two years in succession, the object being to hold fairs at Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton and Columbus for terms of two years each. A resolution was also adopted asking the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause and prevention of hog cholera.

#### Excitement Among Cubans.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Excitement exists in this city among the Cubans on the strength of a rumor that the mail steamer Neuvo Cubano, plying between the Island of Pines and Batabano, south shore of Cuba, has been captured in a similar fashion to the Moctezuma. The run between these points is generally made in twelve hours, and at last accounts the Neuvo Cubano had been out over five days. She had on board a large number of political prisoners, who were being sent from the Island of Pines to work at the reconstruction of the trocha in the Central Department.

#### The Fillibustering Rumors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3.—In connection with the recent vague rumors of a fillibustering expedition to Lower California being organized here, the Mexican Consul states that there were some suspicious circumstances attendant on the departure of two small schooners, the Cygnet and Fanny, a few days ago, which caused him to telegraph to his friends in San Diego to look out for them in case they put in there. The telegram created some sensation at San Diego, but the Consul here reiterates his belief that while some such enterprise has been talked of and proposals made to certain parties to enter upon it, the movement has no strength, and nothing is likely to result from it.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Situation at Constantinople Becoming Gloomy.

### Turkey Not Inclined to Accept the Peace Proposals.

#### TURKEY.

#### A Cabinet Crisis Threatened

VIENNA, January 3.—The *Political Correspondence* prints a Constantinople telegram, dated January 2, which says: In consequence of the great influence brought to bear, the agreement of the Turkish council is less complete than before. Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, threatens to resign, and there is a possibility of a ministerial crisis.

#### Hopes of Peace Not Given Up.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, to-day, says the plenipotentiaries do not appear to have abandoned the hope that a rupture may yet be avoided. Midhat Pasha, when visiting the German and Italian Ambassadors on Tuesday, adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone. At present it is believed the Porte, at the sitting of the Conference to-morrow, will not give a formal refusal to the demands of the powers.

#### The Russian Programme.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: Russia is unwilling to enter into any engagement directly with Servia. This is considered a concession to Austria. All the Russian officers in Servia have been ordered to join the army at Kishineff.

#### The Porte's Refusal Certain.

LONDON, January 4.—The Russian Telegraph Agency has a dispatch dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday afternoon, stating that the Porte's refusal is considered certain, and Gen. Ignatieff has telegraphed to Sebastopol for the imperial yacht Hericlik.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Turkish Cabinet Council to decide on the Porte's answer was held on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Turkish Ambassador in Vienna called at the Foreign Office and communicated a telegram from the Porte, according to which Turkey is unable to accept the basis upon which the proposals of the powers are drawn up.

#### Ready to Fight.

A Berlin special says notwithstanding the serious turn affairs at Constantinople have taken, no immediate rupture is apprehended. It is quite certain that Midhat Pasha is ready to fight if he must, and that the Russian Government do not wish to fight unless they think it unavoidable. It is expected the negotiations will continue while the weather renders war all but impossible. Even the departure of the delegates to the conference would leave matters unchanged, as the negotiations might be continued by the ambassadors. What will happen in the spring or toward the end of winter is a different question.

#### Roumania Preparing for War.

A Pesth correspondent reports on good authority that the Roumanian Government, in consequence of the receipt of warlike news on Tuesday, have revoked their orders for restoring the army to a peace footing. It is very probable that the Austrian Government will take decisive steps with regard to the ill treatment of Jews in Roumania, as some of the sufferers are Austrian subjects.

The *Times* in a leader, thinks there is a bare possibility that the Porte may yield, though the prospect is certainly not cheering. All hope of peace need not be abandoned even should the conference break up to-day. But Turkey would then have to buy peace at a higher price than is now asked.

#### DENMARK.

#### The First Fatal Railway Accident.

COPENHAGEN, January 3.—The first railway accident in Denmark involving a loss of life has occurred between Horseus and Aarhuus. A train conveying one hundred laborers to clear the snow blockade, ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty severely hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the difficulty of sending assistance.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1877.

#### Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House sub-committee to report on the so-called compromise bill in aid of the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad met to-day, and after a general discussion adjourned till to-morrow.

#### Military Academy Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Military Academy appropriation bill, and will report it to-morrow. Its total is reduced about $25,000 below the amount appropriated for the Academy at the last session, the reduction being effected by cutting off the usual provisions for professors (longevity allowances), thus restricting them to the pay of their assimilated rank, and by providing that the band shall hereafter consist of only twenty-eight musicians exclusive of the leader, this being its number as originally constituted.

#### Gold and Silver Coinage.

The following is a recapitulation of the official statement showing the amount and value of the coinage executed during the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

| | Pieces. | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Total gold | 1,380,811 | $27,512,915 |
| Total trade dollars | 3,188,300 | 3,188,300 |
| Total subsidiary | 37,371,700 | 10,680,615 |
| Total minor | 3,344,000 | 53,640 |
| Total coinage | 45,284,811 | $41,435,470 |

#### Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the following postmasters: George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Electra J. Ryland, Rochester, Ind.; H. K. Winslow, Kokomo, Ind.; John D. Hunter, Webster City, Iowa.

## SENATOR FERRY.

### His Friends in the Michigan Legislature Renominate Him to Represent them in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

LANSING, MICH., January 3, 1876.

*Hon. T. W. Ferry, U. S. Senator, Washington:*

We take pleasure in notifying you that at a Republican caucus this evening, at which ninety-six Senators and Representatives were present, you were renominated by acclamation by a unanimous rising vote.

(Signed) H. H. HOYT, Chairman,
JAS. H. STONE, Secretary,
E. P. FERRY, Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1877.

*To H. H. Hoyt, Chairman, James H. Stone, Secretary, E. P. Ferry, Committee, Lansing, Mich.:*

Convey my grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Republican caucus for their magnanimous endorsement in a renomination to the United States Senate by acclamation. Should this be ratified by the joint convention, it shall continue to be my aim to honor the State, advance National interests, and to retain the confidence of my fellow-citizens, holding personal political fortune secondary to fidelity to national safety. The surrender of the pleasure of thanking the caucus in person finds compensation in the reflection that the members have acted freely without the possible bias of my presence. As I recall the contest and misgivings of the first nomination, the unanimity of this second gives me undisguised satisfaction. The hope I then uttered has through experience now ripened into assurance, that a second term shall likewise furnish no occasion for regret that the citizens of Michigan chose to renew the exalted trust they confided to their obliged public servant.

[Signed] T. W. FERRY.

#### Rescued from a Watery Grave.

KEY WEST, FLA., January 3.—A boat has just returned from the search for the missing passengers of the steamer Emilie, which sank on Monday night near this place. Two of the crew were found wading in water near the harbor key, one having become thoroughly insane from his sufferings. The search will be resumed for two more, who were known to have been on the hurricane deck, which floated away from the hull.

LATER—Dr. Hernenegildo Rodriquez De Alvarenza, Brazilian Commissioner to the late Centennial Exhibition, and a passenger on the steamer Emilie, has been saved. He was taken from a skylight on which he had drifted since the Emilie went down.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, January 3, 1877.

The river is closed.

BROWNSVILLE, January 3, 1877.

River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 16 at 7 P. M.

MEMPHIS, January 3, 1877.

The river fell 1 inch; maximum thermometer 34. No arrivals or departures reported. The gauge between here and Helena is untrue. The steamer Ruth, from White river, arrived to-night. Ice running heavy all day.

EVANSVILLE, January 3, 1877.

Cloudy and snowing lightly; mercury 10 to 23 wind from the west. River stationary, with 7 9-10 feet on the gauge. Green river ice-bound; all safe and crews well.

LOUISVILLE, January 3, 1877.

Weather snowing during the day, clear and cold at night. The river is still frozen.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1877.

There were no arrivals or departures to-day. Clear and cold.

#### A Coal Mine on Fire.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 3.—A dispatch from Lykens, Pa., says the smoke issuing from the mines is increasing in some places. The mines are caving in. Two men who descended into the slope report several mules still alive, but no persons were seen. It is believed, however, that all the miners escaped, but eighty-six mules were suffocated. The fire was discovered on Monday last, and by two o'clock this morning it had burned its road along the pumpway to the surface, a distance of four hundred and eighty yards from the bottom gangway, setting the boiler and engine house on fire, the whole of which was burned down in less than two hours.

LYKENS, PA., January 3.—The fire in the mines is still unabated. As the only plan to stop the fire now is to flood the mines, the Bear Creek has been turned, and is still flowing into the slope. A party of miners went down through the old level this morning from the Big Lick Colliery, a distance of three miles, and at the inside stables found the mules alive. About 800 men have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and the damage done cannot be repaired in less time than a year. The amount of the loss cannot be estimated at present.

#### BREVITIES.

#### Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The smallpox is increasing on the South Side.

....The Gas Committee of Councils (*i. e.* the Committee on Gas) will meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

....The Ohio river for the first time for twenty years, is frozen over so that persons can cross in safety.

....Select Council will meet this afternoon and Common Council to-morrow afternoon, to finish the business of the year.

....The small-pox is rapidly disappearing in Allegheny. The pest house now contains but one patient, who is convalescent.

....The Thirteenth ward School Board has reorganized by the election of E. J. Taylor as President, and Robert Arthurs Secretary.

....The temporary piers erected at the Point bridge while the work of hanging the chains was in progress, were removed yesterday, the chains being up.

....The State Supreme Court on Monday entered into the occupancy of its new rooms at the corner of Broad and Market streets, Philadelphia.

....The Methodist Episcopal church at Sharon was burned down on Saturday last, causing a loss of $6,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a heater.

....The School Board of the Bedford district has elected the following officers: President, Bernhard Walker; Treasurer, John T Adams; Secretary, Jas. Walker.

....The coal diggers along the various railroads leading from the city have, it is said, struck for an increase of pay and a standard weight of seventy-six pounds to the bushel.

....The vigorous manner in which packages are slammed into the express wagons on Fifth avenue don't indicate much regard for the fact that people pay for their safe transportation.

....James P. Tuhill, of Millwood, Westmoreland county, was badly injured on Tuesday morning in an accident on the Pennsylvania railroad, above East Conemaugh. He is a fireman.

....Lew Cavitt, a young man, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday forenoon, by falling off the towboat Hunter No. 2 at the foot of Ninth street, into the river, through a hole in the ice cut near the boat.

....The shipment of coal and coke from the Monongahela pools during 1876 aggregated 68,481,000 bushels. The shipment in 1875 was 63,707,500 bushels, showing an increase last year of 4,773,500 bushels.

....The Beaver *Democrat* establishment, which succumbed about two months ago, has been bought by Mr. Sollenburg, assistant foreman of the *Post*, who will resuscitate it in the interests of Democracy.

....On Tuesday evening an intoxicated man named Richey, who resides on Green street, Allegheny, was knocked down at the corner of Middle street and First alley and robbed of his pocketbook containing ten dollars.

....Washington McCartney, while out sleigh riding with a party of friends last Tuesday night, had one of his hips dislocated, and was otherwise injured. He is now lying at his residence on Penn avenue in a precarious condition.

....In consequence of pumping water into the Hiland reservoir, the hill residents complain that the aqueous fluid is exceedingly scarce in their neighborhood. Which, from the fact that mighty little goes into the reservoir, is rather strange, too.

....Mr. John Moore, Agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Try street, has patented a folding iron gate, to enclose the platform of passenger coaches while the train is in motion. It has been tried on that railway and found to work very well.

....The proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel distributed a large lot of bread to the poor yesterday morning. Three hundred loaves will be distributed this morning at ten o'clock, from the rear entrance to the hotel. All needy poor are welcome, and not "Murphy's poor" alone, as was erroneously stated yesterday.

....Yesterday morning Mrs. Rackey, wife of the engineer of the Good Will engine company, of Allegheny, fell down a long flight of stairs at her residence on Franklin street. She was picked up in an insensible condition, and was carried up stairs and Dr. Wallace summoned. She was very badly bruised and sustained internal injuries.

....The annual election for officers of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company on Tuesday resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Orlando M. Harper, President; Robert B. Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: John H. Dalzell, Jacob W. Cook, Charles W. Batchelor, O. M. Harper, Ralph Bagaley. On sales last year amounting to $435,000 the company only lost $101.25.

....Why is it necessary to put out the street lamps an hour or two before daylight? "The darkest hour is just before day," and it is then that the lamps are needed more than any other time after midnight. A great many people have to start to work at 6 o'clock or before, among them factory girls, and it is found necessary on their part to take the middle of the street. If the work is done for economy's sake it would be as well to defer the lighting in the evening a little later and let the lamps burn later in the morning.

....Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a sleigh standing on Seventh avenue became frightened and ran off. It turned down Smithfield street, taking the pavement on the GAZETTE office side. A lady who was walking down the street would have been run over, had it not been for detective John Moessner, who grabbed her and pushed her into a store door, just in time. The sleigh striking an awning post was smashed into kindling wood, and the horse continued his flight down Sixth avenue, but was stopped at Liberty street.

....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Mitchell, who was killed on Tuesday evening, at McKean station, on the B. & O. Railroad, Pittsburgh division. She had been walking on the track on her way home from McKeesport, and had just stepped off to let the train pass, but turned round to drive her dog from the track, when she was struck by the engine and killed instantly. A bottle of whisky was found near the scene of the accident. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. She was 35 years old, and leaves a family of four young children. What makes the case more lamentable is that her husband has been for sometime an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Dixmont. She resided in North Versailles township.

#### PERSONAL.

***Alderman Neillie is acting Mayor of Allegheny.

***Fire Marshal Livingston is still unable to be out of the house.

***Senator Newmeyer was born in Westmoreland county in 1848.

***Senator Anderson has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster.

***Prof. L. H. Eaton was yesterday elected President of the Humane Society.

***Henry Rosenberg has resigned the Treasurership of the Improvement Trust Company.

***General Hancock took supper at the Union Depot Hotel last evening. He was on his way East.

***A daughter of Alderman Butler is lying at her father's residence dangerously ill with heart disease.

***Judge White lectures this evening at Sewickley. His subject is "Homer, with Readings from the Iliad."

***Mr. Norris A. Clowes, formerly connected with the press of this city, is said to be dying in a St. Louis hospital.

***Col. R. Biddle Roberts, formerly a leading member of the bar of this city, but now of Chicago, is visiting friends in Pittsburgh.

***Mr. Williamson Graham has been appointed Postmaster at Rochester, Pa. He takes the place of T. M. Taylor, who filled the position for sixteen years.

***Wm. Kilgore and Jesse Viers, aged and prominent residents of Steubenville, Ohio, are dead. The former died in that city on Monday, and the latter on December 17th, at Oakland, Cal.

***George A. Kelley, T. H. Nevin and Mayor Phillips have gone to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the State Board of Charities to-morrow in the interest of the transformation of the Reform School buildings into a prison.

#### TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

#### The "Good Cause" Spreading—All Classes Interested—The Work Goes Bravely on—Incidents and Scenes—Happy Homes—The Momentous Question—"Why Didn't I Give It up Long Ago?"

Old Father Time may well stop and rub his specks as he surveys the reception of his last born bantling of the unnumbered Ages, 1877, by the good people of Pittsburgh. During the past week the town has been agog with temperance matters, and instead of the excitement abating, as some of the weak-kneed have intimated—it is on the increase. Mr. Murphy still sticks by the "old home"—so dear to the boys—on Fifth avenue, but there are foraging parties, composed of young and vigorous members of the Reform Club, who go out in every direction, day and night, in search of "fresh material." There is now an average of six temperance meetings taking place in the city and vicinity every evening. The theaters are slimly attended, the saloons poorly patronized, and other places of resort complain of a great change and loss of patronage. Opposite to this may be cited the fact that many of the churches are receiving new members at a livelier rate than ever before, profanity is becoming unfashionable on our thoroughfares, the "lock-up" is losing its patrons, clean clothes and clean behaviour is noticeable among a large number who were but moderately cleanly in anything before, and the stars now wink and blink through the sleeping city's coverlette of smoke in a vain attempt to discover the "brigade" which so recently made night hideous as they fraternized with stoic lamp-posts and reclined in drunken reveries on curbstone and door-step. The "old home" on Fifth street is always crowded, and the church authorities—despite the smashing of window glass, hard wearing of properties, and tobacco painting of the interior—have nobly and charitably given the use of the edifice to the good of "the cause," for which they certainly deserve great credit.

Winsome Mrs. Lincoln and her husband are constantly on hand, furnishing melody to the multitude, and the multitude are learning the hymns and also learning how to sing them. Men who have never attempted any greater musical effort than a hybrid attempt between a whistle and a bad cold, now open their mouths and "Hold the Fort!" or "Sow the Seed," with an honesty of intentions and vigor of execution that is a matter of congratulation to themselves and a surprise to their immediate neighbors. A bookfull of interesting incidents might be related, relative to the movement. A young gentleman, well known in the city, and who in the course of a few years has wafted away a considerable fortune left him by his father—seeing life both in Pittsburgh and New York—recently returned from the latter city in an uncomfortable financial condition. His wife, a lovely young lady, has been living apart from him with her little daughter, their only child, having saved a portion of the wealth which her husband originally possessed. By accident, on his return, he attended one of Mr. Murphy's lectures and signed the pledge, not being entirely free from the machinations of the tanglefoot troops when he consummated the deed. But a new manhood immediately dawned upon him. The young wife, assured of the honesty of her husband's reform, hastened back to the side of the protector God had given her and drink had stolen from her. And now the happy man finds himself once more the head of a united family, and is furnishing a house in Allegheny for his future vine and fig tree. Those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance and know his pleasant, congenial nature, rejoice with him at the kindly smiles Dame Fortune is bestowing upon him. Another, and a more pathetic incident, is that of a young gentleman, a foreigner, but well known in the city. Of a bright, intelligent nature he allowed himself to be alienated from family and friends by liquor, and for six years he has made Pittsburgh his headquarters without once during that time seeing his wife and two children, who have all along been residing in the city. A short time since he signed the pledge. For several days after he waded through the "slough of despond," but, the trial over, he buckled on the armour of manhood, and, through the efforts of friends, having secured a permanent position on a railroad, is now laboring diligently to found a home. He has corresponded with his wife, and their conjugal relations are amicably arranged, but he refuses to see his family until such time as he has founded a home for them. A young citizen of Allegheny (clerk in a Pittsburgh wholesale house) after paying a long series of devotion to his immorata, was induced to pay some to Bacchus. The lady would not accept of a divided love, and relinquished her claim in favor of the new love. This lent a zest to his drinking propensities and he was rapidly approaching a bad end, when the pledge arrested his downward steps. She heard of it, and after one of the meetings a few nights since as the reformed man was walking away from the church he heard a gentle voice softly calling "George, dear," and felt a slight pressure on his arm that sent an ecstatic thrill from occiput to bootpegs. The result will be a wedding in Allegheny shortly. Many will remember a man under the influence of liquor and in rather dilapidated attire, who ascended the stage and wanted to make a speech at Library Hall, Sunday night before Christmas. He was then and there induced to sign the pledge, but the speechifying was vetoed. To-day he would scarcely be recognized, though well known to thousands in the city and related to wealty citizens. A week's sobriety, together with clean attire and an arousing of dormant manhood, has wrought the change. A useful and honorable life stretches its pleasant paths before him. Originally it required some nerve for an old recognized drinker to take the pledge, but now it is considered an honor. Men who have for years devoted their time to pot-house politics and strong libations, simply pin one of the pledges on the flap of their coat, and when asked by old cronies to "step up and smile," throw back their coat and show their colors. And rarely is the signal treated with disrespect. Among the saloon keepers even there is a respect for the movement, which is the more noticible and commendable, on account of the serious interests they have at stake. Many of them are men of families, and depend for their daily bread upon the sad business, having their all invested in it. Yet in numerous instances have they sent men up to take the pledge, and in some cases, like that of Mr. Weyman, have come forward, and after signing the pledge, closed their saloons.

Occasionally there are comicalities attached to the affair. A young man much given to dissipation and running up board bills, after having been cast out upon the charities of the world by his landlady, resolved to turn over a new leaf. With the pledge in his pocket he approached his whilom landlady in a conciliatory manner, and after a preamble produced the pledge and desired to renew his connection with her, but was again set adrift by the lady remarking in reference to the pledge, "Ye're baggage is entirely too light!"

Yesterday Mr. Murphy, in company with Marshal Swartzwelder, called on the different judges and had a pleasant meeting with them.

At the Monday prayer meeting Murphy in plain laeguage denounced the act of sending annonymous communications to him, and said he did not and would not be bothered with them. Mr. Lincoln touchingly related some incicents connected with the sojourn of Bliss, the dead Evangelist, in this city. Mr. Bliss took dinner several times at Mr. Lincoln's, and on the first occasion the grace that preceded the meal was sung by all as they stood around the table. After dinner Mr. Bliss and his fellow laborer bowed in prayer before commencing their afternoon labors.

Mr. Maguire, the livery man, placed a rig at Mr. Murphy's pleasure, for which the latter desired to extend thanks.

In the evening the Fifth avenue church was crowded as usual, and interesting services took place. Mr. Murphy remained at "the home" all the evening.

At the North avenue M. E. Church a large audience assembled to listen to the eloquence of Mr. Swartzwelder, Mr. Moorland, and others. And well were they repaid for their attention. Mr. Moorland made a speech of his usual vigorous style, and Swartzwelder spoke with the eloquence and logic peculiarly his own. Wm. Hill also pleasantly entertained the assemblage for a few moments.

At the Rev. Mr. McGuire's church Col Heatherington, Robt. Pollock, Capt. Elliot and others spoke.

Noon-day prayer meeting, a basement prayer meeting at 3 P. M., and the usual evening Temperance meeting a the "Old Home" to-day.

#### OUR NEW POSTMASTER.

#### The Appointment of Mr. George H. Anderson Confirmed.

Our dispatches from Washington last evening announce that Mr. George H. Anderson was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster in this city. He will therefore assume the duties of the office in a day or two.

Mr. Anderson is a gentleman well known in Allegheny county and in Western Pennsylvania. He was a member of the State Senate during the last term, and his career in that body was very creditable to him. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect, and is held in high esteem in the community. It is not thought that he will make many changes in the subordinates of the office.

#### HUMANE SOCIETY.

#### Annual Meeting Yesterday—Reports Submitted and Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the members of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon at the office on Penn avenue to hear reports and elect officers for 1877. Mr. G. W. Hammer, the Secretary, submitted his report showing that the receipts during the year were $1,210.75, and the expenditures $1,605.96, leaving a deficiency of $395.21. The report of Superintendent Street, although yet in an incomplete condition, was exceedingly satisfactory as showing the work performed during the year. It is a record that Mr. Street will be happy to exhibit to any who feel an interest in the organization. It notes the encouraging and commendable improvement in the treatment of horses by the various street car lines, a course which inures to the benefit of the companies, and points out the respects in which there is yet room for further progress. The numerous class of men who earn a living by the use of horses and light wagons have also steadily improved in the care of their beasts, and the cruel practice once so extensive of obliging horses to stand up to their bodies in cold water along the wharves while waiting for the vehicles to be loaded has been almost wholly stopped. Butchers have been brought to terms, and throughout the entire range of the Society's work there has been a marked change for the better, thereby diminishing largely the number of prosecutions. Some butchers still purchase the maimed and wounded cattle, hogs and sheep that are cast from western stock trains at the East Liberty yards, dress them and then sell them to their customers as good, fresh meat. During the year 926 cases of cruelty were investigated, the extreme cases being considerbly less in number than in 1875.

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year, leaving, however, five vacancies to be filled in the Executive Committee:

President—Prof. L. H. Eaton.
Vice Presidents—Mr. C. A. Colton, Mrs. S. S. Carrier, Prof. W. H. Slack, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Levi Wade and Mr. Chas. J. Clarke.
Secretary—G. W. Hammer.
Treasurer—Frederick Rinehart.
Executive Committee—Mr. Wm. Wade, Jr., Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Dr. S. A. Sterrett, Mrs. C. A. Oudry, Mr. W. H. Slack, Prof. Geo. J. Luckey, Zadok Street, Mr. Joseph G. Walter, Mrs. Judge Mellon, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. M. A. Eaton, Miss Jennie Hindman, Mr. Joel Kerr, John S. Ritenour and Frank P. Case.
Superintendent—Zadok Street.
Agent—Michael Dean.

#### NO INTERFERENCE.

#### Ready to Transact Business as Usual—An Enterprising Firm.

It was rather unfortunate that Messrs. Johnson, Eagye & Earl, the well known wholesale grocers of No. 120 Second avenue, should encounter a fire, which they did on Tuesday night, the full particulars of which we published yesterday, but it will not interfere in the least with the transaction of their business or with their customary attentions to patrons. They have removed temporarily to No. 128 Second avenue, just a few doors above, and as soon as their store is repaired and placed in proper condition again they will return to it. All orders either in person or by mail will receive immediate attention and be executed with the promptness and satisfaction that have always characterized this firm and won it such an enviable reputation in the business community. All traces of the fire will be wholly wiped out in a few days, and in the meantime customers can depend upon having their interests as carefully looked after at the temporary location as at the old one. Johnston, Eagye & Earl comprise one of the foremost grocery firms of Pittsburgh, and any of our readers who may bestow their patronage upon it can rest assured that they will get their goods at the lowest market rates, and of the very best quality. Their stock is always large, well selected and assorted.

#### Coal Miners' Strike.

Most of the coal miners in the neighborhood commenced on Tuesday a strike for three cents per bushel, and 76 pounds in the bushel. The price that has been paid for some time past ranged from two to two and a half cents per bushel, and some mines required 80 pounds for the bushel, claiming that when it reached the customer it would not be more than 76 pounds. The only company that acceded to the demands of the miners was the Duquesne company, whose works are located at Swissvale and Edgewood. At the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company's works the miners resumed work yesterday at the old price, 2¼ cents per bushel. It is thought by some that the strike will be of considerable length, while others anticipate a capitulation by the miners to-day.

#### Amusements To-Night.

OPERA HOUSE—The stock company in "Jean Valjean."

LIBRARY HALL—Rose Eytinge in "Katherine; or the Mystery of Bracken Hollow."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matt. Morgan's variety company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A.W. Carsten & Co.,
COR. SIXTH & LIBERTY STS.
REDUCTIONS
DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
SILKS
VELVETS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.
*Our stock the largest and prices the lowest.*

RITER & CONLEY,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers and Builders of
Iron Mill Buildings,
ROOF FRAMES,
Bridges, Boilers,
OIL TANKS BLAST FURNACES
And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
COPPER WORK.

ROBERT DAVIS,
GRAIN
Chopping Mill.
Cor. 31st Street and A. V. R. R.
Chopped Feed, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, always fresh and of best quality, wholesale and retail. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy direct from the mill.

BOVARD,
ROSE & CO.
CARPETS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL and AUTUMN GOODS.
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,
Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens of newest importation.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES
Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our s[illegible]

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIV[illegible]
N. O. MOLASSES & SUGAR.
New Crop is now arriving freely, and Selling Very Low.
Fine Goshen Cheese!
Prime Roasted Coffee!
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.

Philip Graeff's Silk Store.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.
Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,
87 MARKET STREET.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, [illegible] CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
LAUDERBACH & CO.
33 AND 34 WATER STREET.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also manufacturers of
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at T. C. Jenkins, R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Hoyt, T. J. Wallace, J. R. Siebel & Co., R. Foerstel & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, Ward & Orr, Herzog & Bachman, Mean & Sweeney, S. Ewart & Co., J. T. Colvin & Co., Henry Dallmeyer, Chas. C. Baer, J. G. & W. Barker, Fritzfield Brothers.

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The Three Highest Premiums Over All Competitors
AWARDED TO
EDWARD BOURNE,
No. 45 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
For that display of Plumbing work and Steam Heating Apparatus at Pittsburgh Exposition.

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JANUARY 4, 1877,
We will offer unequaled bargains in choice
NEW DRESS GOODS.
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COLORED MOHAIR ALPACAS,
AT 25 CENTS.
COLORED CASHMERES,
Double width at 50c.
All-Wool Colored Cashmeres and Merinos at 65 cents [illegible]
BLACK CASHMERES,
At 70c, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1.25 [illegible]
BLACK SILKS AT $1.
[illegible]
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—CLOAKS—[illegible]

NOW READY.
THE
Presidential Counts
A Complete Official Record
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Pier, Dannals & Co.,
SELL THEIR
FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT
$1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.
Returned [illegible]
The Best Quality of Ale and Porter
For sale [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]
[illegible]
DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible]
COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]
R. P. WALLACE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK,
JANUARY 1, 1877.
[illegible]

R. H. Gibson & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEST BRANDS
BRILLIANT MILLS,
Family FLOUR
GRAIN and FEED,
44 Ohio St.
Allegheny City, Pa.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags [illegible]
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 109 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND [illegible]
J. B. CANFIELD, 118 Water street.

# DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**Official Paper of Allegheny County.**

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107.

THE reduction of the tax estimates in Philadelphia amount to nearly a million of dollars. What will they amount to in Pittsburgh?

THE tax levy of New York shows a reduction, as compared with last year, of $4,012,547. We suggest to Councils, and all interested that the reduction of taxation is generally considered to be in order.

THE reports of the proclamation of the Empress of India come in slowly. The march of the hundred elephants is about the only thing talked about, and this because it was in the early programme. The affair was, no doubt, one of great splendor, and worthy the occasion it was designed to commemorate.

MUCH is still said about stealing and misgovernment in Louisiana and South Carolina. A very pertinent fact ought to dissipate such reports. The current expense of the Government in both those States has been immensely reduced, and the interest on the State debt has been promptly provided for. Their finances [illegible] in a sound condition, [illegible] certainly speaks well for their management.

THERE is a prospect [illegible] settling the Ring suits in N[illegible] as INGERSOLL, SWEENY, [illegible] become concerned, thus implicating a considerable number of persons not involved before. It is declared that there are many persons in prominent positions in New York, who will be compelled to disgorge, under the revelations thus made, and that thus the city and county will recover considerable sums.

THE news from Germany that the Government has ordered the sale of silver indicates a possible decline in the selling price of silver, in the near future. There are other influences at work, which will naturally increase the price, although the exact importance is difficult to estimate. Among these is the increase of council bills of the Indian Government, which may call for considerable amounts of silver. The passage by the Senate of the BLAND silver bill will do much toward settling the difficulty and strengthening the price of silver.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG is evidently more completely master of the situation in New Orleans now than he was two years ago. The Democrats cannot pretend to the slightest legality in the organization of their Legislature, and some of their adherents sufficiently realize this to know that they had better join in with the Republican body. The message of Governor KELLOGG goes very fully into the political disorders in that State, and shows the bad conduct of the Democracy in its true light. They have a hopeless struggle in Louisiana, despite their bull-dozing efforts to gain power.

As we have criticised the counsel and stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, on account of their delay in making settlement with the city, we now gladly recognize the fact that the $165,000 referred to has been offered to the City Attorney, but he felt that he could not, without further action of Councils accept it. Yet the fact that it was offered relieves the stockholders and their counsel from the suspicion under which they rested. Their tender of certified checks for the money is some thing tangible, and in the right direction. We are gratified that at last a move in the right direction has been made, and hope that we shall speedily see the entire business satisfactorily settled.

THE session of the European conference just held closed with every possible appearance of coming war. Both the Turks and Russians are evidently set in their ideas, the former refusing to concede certain things absolutely demanded by the European powers, and in this have they openly expressed hostility of Lord SALISBURY, the English Commissioner, who has talked with the Sultan and his Grand Vizier in the plainest possible manner. He has also sent away the English fleet in order that it might be known that they would not defend Constantinople in the event of the Porte refusing to accede to terms proposed by the powers. On the other hand, General IGNATIEFF absolutely refuses to discuss the Turkish substitute, and will not give it the slightest consideration. Lord SALISBURY apparently agrees with him in this, and to-day it is understood the entire issue is to be determined. Should Turkey hold to her position, war must inevitably follow.

### *THE ASHTABULA HORROR.*

About all that can be known of the fearful railway disaster near Ashtabula is now known. With its terrible details we can not deal. Heart-sickening and dreadful as they were, their immediate horror has passed, and more than a hundred rest calmly in death, after the short but excruciating suffering that attended the disaster. Sympathy for the bereaved and suffering is all that can now be expressed, so far as the human side of the disaster is concerned. This we freely offer though we realize its utter insufficiency in an hour like this. There remains, however, something to be said relative to the construction of bridges, for the passage of railway trains; and the lesson of this disaster should not be quickly forgotten, as regards the safety of other bridges. It is said to have been thought a perfectly safe structure,—had stood all the tests, including the passage of double trains, and the weight of six locomotives. It therefore was thought to be equal to any weight that was at all likely to be put upon it. Yet with the passage of a train not at all heavy, so far as passengers and freight were concerned, it went to pieces as though it were glass. That it was at one time strong is evident, but that it has lost its strength is equally sure.

The lesson of this disaster is that iron bridges with considerable spans must be discarded, at least on railway lines. They not only become unsafe, but the precise moment when this occurs cannot be known and probably would not be ascertained were tests applied. Whether frequent vibrations, caused by the passage of trains, or the action of weather, or other causes, destroy the adhesive qualities of iron does not seem to be perfectly known, though this is the theory, particularly with reference to cast iron. The cold of winter, if nothing else, is thought to change the chemical conditions of iron, and to render it brittle and liable to breakage. Hence steel rails have been substituted largely for those of cast iron, because of the tendency of the latter to break. Still further, a bridge with the span of that at Ashtabula, and built of iron, has a strain put upon it in bearing its own weight. This is against it, and depreciates by so much its power of resistence, as against the jar and weight put upon it. Its break, at a most unfortunate juncture, sustains the general correctness of the theory that iron, under the concussions of passing trains, and by the influence of time and the operation of cold, so changes in its molecular character as to at last become brittle, weak and liable to break at the slightest jar. This was evidently the condition of the Ashtabula bridge. The lesson from this phase of the disaster is, that bridges must be built of material and in a manner which experience shows to contribute to safety.

### *THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.*

Governor HARTRANFT has achieved some reputation as the author of several carefully prepared messages, full of sound, practical suggestions, well expressed. In that sent to the Legislature yesterday he opens somewhat bluntly, devoting his first attention to the finances of the State. The receipts of the past fiscal year were $6,078,890.37, which, with a balance left over from the previous year, made a total of $7,072,097.64. The ordinary expenses of the State aggregated about four and a half millions, and the total expenditures $6,087,100,—leaving nearly a million in the Treasury. During the past year the portions of the public debt redeemed were bought at a premium in the open market, there being none matured. The Governor estimates that the Sinking Fund during the current year will have about $1,500,000 applicable to the debt. He proposes, however, in view of the sound credit of the State, and the diminishing revenues from regular sources, to fund the debt in five per cent. fifteen-thirty year bonds. The nett debt is now $13,924,039.77, and with the interest thus reduced, there would be a yearly saving of about three-quarters of a million on interest account. In the general receipts it is estimated that there will be a falling off for this year, as compared with last, of $780,591.35; but it is also estimated that the State expenses will be reduced half a million, leaving nearly three hundred thousand to be provided for. The Governor proposes the readjustment of the taxes on corporations, to suit the changed condition of business.

The Governor refers to the banking system of the State, and proposes that Savings Banks be held rigidly to their proper functions,—that of securing the deposits of the people safely, and without allowing their use for speculative purposes. The Legislature is also called upon to provide fully for the care and education of the friendless waifs that are found in considerable numbers in the [illegible]. The militia of the State [illegible] a friendly notice, which is evidently deserved. The necessity for providing against lawlessness is dwelt upon, the Governor proposing that sheriffs of counties be authorized to organize, in cases of emergency, a constabulary force, to suppress disturbances and disorders of a riotous and murderous nature. This would save the necessity of using troops, except in the gravest cases of trouble, where no ordinary force would prove efficient. Thus, also, the Insurance Department of the State is commended, as serving to break up the bogus and weak companies in the State,—particularly life insurance companies, over which so close a watch is now needed. That the department is well organized and efficient, we have no doubt.

The Governor also touches upon two subjects of deep and pervading interest. He proposes that the State shall cede to the National Government the land necessary for the sites for locks and dams. He argues that the National Government is rendering valuable service to the State in its expenditures for the improvement of the Ohio, and the idea is that the State should respond to this by an equal return of liberality. This idea is excellent and should be adopted. Whatever encouragement the State Legislature can extend to the National Government, to induce it to prosecute the more rapidly and successfully the improvement of the Ohio river the better. It will add vastly to the wealth, and increase rapidly our commercial resources, to have the Ohio made navigable the year round; and if the concession of control over property abutting on the works to be established by the Government will give it increased interest, let it by all means be done.

The Municipal Commission receives a kindly word, and good results are anticipated from its labors. We are not so sanguine just there as is the Governor. We incline to think that the tendency to increase municipal indebtedness will be stayed, not so much by means of new municipal regulations, than because the people are aroused and will not readily submit to expenditures involving an increase of taxation. We favored, however, the idea of such a commission, and wish it had been sooner appointed, that its report might have been submitted to the Legislature early in the session, and been open to extended discussion.

In closing, the Governor refers to the prevailing financial depression, assigning, as the cause, over-production, and not extravagance in living. The consequent stagnation of certain forms of business, and the necessity for a change of capital from one form of enterprise to another. This subject is called up with reference to the demands of a sound financial and business policy. The message in its entirety, is not marked by the original suggestions which have abounded in the previous annual communications of Governor HARTRANFT. The recommendations of previous messages which have not been fully carried into effect, are renewed, and freshly urged. The message, however, is marked by sound sense, and the clearness of perception and statement characteristic of the Governor's productions.

EVIDENCE accumulates that so far from the Democracy being able to establish charges of corruption against the Republican count in the Southern States, the testimony is that even the excited reports at the time of the election failed to fully disclose the extent of Democratic terrorism and fraud. Aside from the South Carolina case, where the Democrats now concede that HAYES has a majority, is the outrage shown in trying to hold back Colorado from its place in the Union. The procedure of its admission has been precisely the same as in several previous admissions of Territories. Congress passed an enabling act, and authorized the President to issue a proclamation admitting the Territory as soon as the people of Colorado had complied with the conditions. This was done, and Colorado proceeded to take part in the Presidential election. The Democrats recognized fully the right of Colorado to participate in the election, and made a desperate effort to carry the State. Nobody ever dreamed that this right would be called into question. The Senate promptly admitted the two United States Senators who had been elected, as it would have done had they been Democrats instead of Republicans. But the Democratic majority in the House, finding that Mr. TILDEN would be elected if the vote of Colorado could be excluded, resolved to make an effort to deny the State recognition as one among the many other fraudulent schemes to count Mr. TILDEN at all hazards. But the trick will hardly win.

—Consumers of French wines are alarmed at the discovered frequency of their adulteration. Fuchsine, a substance which is used to produce a fictitious color, contains arsenic, and is extremely injurious. A microscopic quantity of this article will give a gallon of water the appearance of red Bordeaux or Burgundy. This shows the power of the poison. Its cheapness favors its ready employment.

# THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

## His Recommendations to the General Assembly.

## A Comprehensive Review of the Affairs of the State.

## IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The year has closed with very little change in the commercial condition of the country. During last spring and summer there were indications of the revival of confidence and a slight increase of trade; but the excitement attending the election, and the delay in announcing the result, appear to have checked the movement and revived the period of inactivity. The fact of the temporary improvement, however, has given rise to a reasonable hope that we have reached the close of the panic and the beginning of better times. It will be our duty to contribute to that end and indirectly aid in restoring confidence, by a wise economy in appropriations, a careful management of finances and a conscientious discharge of our official duties.

### Finances.

The receipts of the State, derived mainly from the profits of corporations and business, have been somewhat reduced by the prolonged depression. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the following tables and statement will show that the expenses of the government can be covered without increased taxation. Owing, also, to the general desire for safe and permanent investments, the State may save annually a considerable amount of interest by funding her over-due loans at a lower rate of interest.

Receipts and disbursements during fiscal year ending November 29, 1876:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts:* | | |
| Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875 | $ 993,207 27 | |
| Receipts | 6,078,890 37 | |
| | | $7,072,097 64 |
| *Disbursements:* | | |
| Ordinary expenses | $4,505,513 82 | |
| Loans redeemed | 254,187 05 | |
| Interest on loans | 1,327,399 15 | |
| | | $6,087,106 02 |
| Balance in Treasury November 29, 1876 | | 984,997 62 |

**Public Debt.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Funded Debt:* | | |
| Over-due, not presented for payment, and upon which interest is stopped | $ 85,921 58 | |
| Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1877 | 3,245,500 00 | |
| Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1878 | 273,000 00 | |
| Six per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1879 | 400,000 00 | |
| Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1882 | 395,000 00 | |
| Four and one-half per cent. payable August, 1882 | 87,000 00 | |
| Six per cent. currency, redeemable February, 1877, and payable within five years | 7,882,800 00 | |
| Six per cent. currency redeemable February, 1882, and payable within ten years | 9,995,800 00 | |
| Six per cent. currency, Agricultural College loan, payable 1922 | 500,000 00 | |
| | | $22,865,021 58 |
| *Unfunded Debt:* | | |
| Relief notes in circulation | $96,182 00 | |
| Interest certificates outstanding | 13,038 54 | |
| Interest certificates unclaimed | 4,448 38 | |
| Domestic creditor certificate | 25 00 | |
| Chambersburg certificates outstanding | 90 59 | |
| Chambersburg certificates unclaimed | 144 60 | |
| | | 113,929 11 |
| | | 22,978,950 69 |
| *Sinking Fund Assets:* | | |
| Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness January 31, 1877 | $4,914,918 67 | |
| Allegheny Valley railroad bonds | 3,300,000 00 | |
| Cash balance in Sinking Fund | 839,992 25 | |
| | | 9,054,910 92 |
| Indebtedness unprovided for | | 13,924,039 77 |

**Sinking Fund.**

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1876:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts:* | | |
| Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1875 | $ 934,028 49 | |
| One-third tax on corporation stock | 716,070 79 | |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., interest on bonds | 252,500 00 | |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad, bond redeemed | 100,000 00 | |
| Pennsylvania Railroad, commutation tax | 460,000 00 | |
| | | $2,462,599 28 |
| *Payments:* | | |
| Five per cent. redeemed | $ 58,100 00 | |
| Six per cent. redeemed | 196,085 05 | |
| Relief notes | 2 00 | |
| Total amount of loans redeemed | $ 254,187 85 | |
| Premium of gold for payment of interest | 28,432 96 | |
| Premium paid in purchase of loan | 12,331 24 | |
| Brokerage | 256 63 | |
| Interest paid | 1,327,399 15 | |
| | | $1,622,607 03 |
| Bal. in fund Nov. 29, 1876 | $ 839,992 25 | |
| Coupon account | 4,754 00 | |
| Estimated Sinking Fund receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877: | | |
| Two-thirds tax on corporation stock | | 1,300,000 00 |
| Commutation of tonnage tax | | 460,000 00 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad bond | | 100,000 00 |
| Interest on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds | | 162,500 00 |
| Estimated total receipts | | $2,867,246 25 |
| Estimated interest on public debt | $1,350,000 00 | |
| Coupon account, 1876 | 4,754 00 | |
| | | 1,354,754 00 |
| Applicable for redemption of public debt | | $1,512,492 25 |

Notice has been given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners from time to time, as the loans of the Commonwealth became payable, that if not presented within ninety days the interest thereon would cease. Of these over-due loans there are still outstanding $85,921.58, which will be paid at the Treasury, without interest, whenever presented. No loans being payable in 1876, it became the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in order to comply with the constitutional provision providing for the annual reduction of the public debt "by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," to purchase them in open market at a premium. But during the next fifteen years no such contingency can arise. A six per centum currency loan of $7,882,800 is redeemable in February, 1877, and payable in 1882. In August, 1877, a five per centum gold loan of $3,245,500 is payable, and in 1878, 1879 and 1882 loans amounting to about $1,000,000 are payable. A six per centum currency loan of $9,995,800 is redeemable in February, 1882, and payable in 1892.

In the next five years about twelve millions of the State loans become payable. To pay the same would take an annual payment of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I, therefore, recommend that a new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of a reasonable reduction of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the State would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the Constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

### General Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1876: | | |
| Balance in fund November 30, 1875 | $ | 120,528 14 |
| Revenue from two-thirds tax on corporation stock | | 1,432,141 58 |
| Revenue from all other sources | | 3,118,178 00 |
| Total receipts | $ | 4,670,842 72 |
| *Estimated* receipts for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877: | | |
| Balance in fund November 29, 1876 | $ 140,251 37 | |
| Revenue from one-third tax on corporation stock | 650,000 00 | |
| Revenue from other sources | 3,100,000 00 | |
| | | 3,890,251 37 |
| Loss to fund for 1877 | | 780,591 35 |
| Estimated amount of reduction in expenses for 1877 over 1876 | $ | 500,000 00 |
| Amount to be provided for | | 280,591 35 |

All the expenditures of the Government are payable out of the general fund except public debt and interest thereon, which are payable out of the Sinking Fund. By act of February 12, 1876, two-thirds of all the tax on capital stock of all corporations of this Commonwealth were diverted to the Sinking Fund, but the act further provided that for the year 1876 two-thirds of the corporate tax shall be paid to the general fund, and the remaining one-third into the Sinking Fund. In 1877 the general fund will, therefore, receive only one-third of this tax, instead of two thirds as in 1876. This loss of one-third of the corporation tax to this fund, with the natural reduction in this and other sources of revenue by reason of depression of business, will make the receipts of this fund about $800,000 less than last year. Expenses will have to be cut down materially, or additional revenue provided. The Executive will feel it his duty, should the appropriations be in access of the probable revenue, to disapprove such items as to him may seem the least urgent. It may not be well to withdraw the aid heretofore extended to charitable institutions. Making no reductions in these appropriations, I am confident that $500,000 of expenses of last year, attending the Centennial, improvements, Legislature, judiciary, printing and suppressing riots, will not be necessary this year, leaving a reduction of about $300,000 to be provided for. Foreign insurance companies are resisting the payment of State tax. If the question is decided in favor of the State, $260,000 additional will be received in the fund. The State has also pending a war claim against the United States, amounting to about $200,000. And there may be smaller claims in suit. Although it is believed that these amounts will ultimately reach the Treasury, it will not be safe to anticipate them by appropriation. The deficiency can probably be supplied without additional taxation, by strengthening the hands of the financial officers of the State and a rigorous enforcement of the tax laws. The present system of assessment and collection of mercantile and tavern licenses is expensive and inefficient. Sometimes there are no assessments, and when assessments are made there are no collections, and when collections are made the money is slow in reaching the Treasury. The whole subject of mercantile and tavern licenses, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication, ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making the financial officers of the State responsible for the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased. With this increased revenue, I feel satisfied the general expenses of the Government can be met without resorting to additional taxation.

The corporation stock tax is measured by the dividend declared, and if no dividend is declared the stock is appraised and assessed at fixed rates. When a small dividend is declared during the year, the tax may be very much out of proportion to the value of the stock. To avoid this the stock of all corporations paying less than a six per centum dividend should be appraised. It is also a question to be gravely considered, whether the tax on railroad corporations, now paying only the tax on capital stock, should not be reduced from "nine-tenth of one mill upon its capital stock for each one per centum of dividend made or declared by such a company," to five-tenths of one mill and a gross receipt tax imposed sufficient to produce a revenue equal to such reduction. Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the State are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive as well as the productive property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pretended to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

### Banks and Savings Funds.

At the last session of the Legislature a general act was passed for the incorporation and regulation of banks of deposit and discount. The provisions of the act are in harmony with the principles set forth in the annual messages of 1874 and 1875. The effect of this law, when the loose charters so freely granted in former years shall have expired, will be to keep banks in their proper sphere as clearing houses for business transactions and for exchanges, and the instruments for collecting the temporarily unemployed capital of business men and re-distributing it by loans and discounts according to the wants of trade. It will create a mutuality of interest between the banks and their patrons, which will prevent the removal of large amounts of capital to money centres for speculative purposes and force loans to local enterprises for legitimate business purposes at reasonable rates of interest. Business men, for obvious reasons, will be the depositors of these institutions. The savings of the people, which have been attracted by the lure of interest on deposits, will be diverted to other institutions, managed upon different principles, and having in view a different object.

To provide for that contingency, and as a complement to the act of May 13, 1876, I recommend the passage of an act for the incorporation and regulation of savings funds, prohibiting them from becoming banks of discount, and confining them to their proper object—the safe keeping of the savings of the people. The deposits of such institutions should be made as inviolable as trust funds in the hands of trustees. The mercenary spirit and desire of gain should be taken out of their management, so that only men of the purest motives and highest integrity will become managers and directors of them. The salient features of a law that would commend itself to my judgment are these: There should be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested; the corporators should be men of character and standing, having no pecuniary interest in the business. The amount to be deposited by one individual in any one year should be limited. The investment of deposits should be restricted by law to first-class securities, and measures taken to have this provision strictly complied with. Quarterly statements should be required to be published. The interest paid to depositors should be limited in general to about four per centum per annum; the balance of interest arising from investments would be used to pay salaries and other running expenses, and to create a surplus fund to provide for extraordinary depreciations and expenses. The surplus fund might be limited to a certain percentage of assets, allowing the board of directors or trustees to increase the rate of annual interest whenever the surplus sufficiently exceeded such proportion. Owing to the permanent character of the investments, a certain small percentage of deposits might be set apart for current business, and all depositors should be required to give a reasonable notice of their intention to withdraw money from the funds. In New York sixty or ninety days are so given, and in the institutions chartered in Pennsylvania only fourteen days. In ordinary times the latter limit is perhaps sufficient, but in panics, when extraordinary depreciations in the market value of all securities take place, the interests of the depositors would be best secured by the longer limit.

I am aware that a law of this character has not the stability or certainty of one founded upon mercenary interests. The philanthropy of men is a fluctuating quality; their self interest is a constant and steady force. In so far as it is purely beneficial, such a law may be regarded as experimental. A somewhat similar law exists in New York and most of the New England States, and one or two institutions have been chartered in Pennsylvania on these principles. Practice has proven the wisdom of such legislation. I am satisfied its results will be beneficial. In these days of noble public and private charities, it is not unreasonable to hope that men of integrity and standing, in every community, will lend the sanction of their names and give the modicum of time required to a scheme for improving the condition of the industrious and deserving producers of the country.

### Education and Schools.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will exhibit the educational progress of the year. They testify strongly to the unshaken interest felt by the people in education and contain recommendations which are entitled to your serious consideration.

Our school laws, the expression of a growing public sentiment, made from time to time, are a mass of fragmentary enactments, which it would be well to reconstruct in harmony with the wants of the community and the tendencies of the times. A revision of the methods and course of studies, a plan for building better and improved district school houses, and greater control over the whole system that the State now has are among the changes that are desirable.

The first design of the common school was to furnish an elementary education to the poor. The system has rapidly overgrown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, professional, industrial and artistic, and the manifest tendency is to have the State assume *in toto* the function of public educator and give to every class of its citizens special and appropriate training. Every year the recommendations cover a wider field and new institutions of higher and special instruction are pressed upon the State. High schools, academies and colleges, industrial and art schools, and work shops and laboratories are confidently assumed to belong to a system of State education. The drift of public opinion is unmistakable. The growth of this opinion, the increasing industries of the State and the example of foreign nations, concur in urging the extension of the system. My views upon the subject of compulsory and technical education have already been laid before you. I have heretofore uniformly encouraged all efforts to raise the standard and increase the utility of the public schools. They are the nerve centres of the body politic from which emanate the intelligence that gives life to its institutions. Whatever strengthens them strengthens the Commonwealth. The suggestions of the Superintendent, that the field of public education be still further enlarged by the establishment of secondary schools of a higher grade and the system supplemented by industrial and technical schools, will scarcely need my endorsement to commend them to your attention.

While we are extending and enlarging the system of public instruction we must not allow the destitute and neglected children, whom it was intended to benefit, to drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say that not one in a hundred of this very class is to be found in the schools. Thousands of children throughout the State are driven prematurely to work, or wander in idleness, exposed to the vicious influences of ignorance and want, of filth and crime. The halt, the blind, the deaf and dumb, are not more circumscribed by the hard conditions of things than these miserable and friendless waifs. They are equally entitled to the care of the State; self-interest and charity are here indentical. Embryo criminals nurtured in want, these outcasts, grown to maturity, eventually fill the prisons and almshouses, and the money that the State refuses to redeem them it is at last forced to expend to repress them. Some provision by which they could be sent to the numerous homes for friendless children and educated and cared for at a partial expense to the State would be an act of wisdom as well as charity.

The schools for the education of soldiers' orphans are in a flourishing condition and the children are, as a body, healthy and happy. "Their intellectual and moral improvement has been satisfactory, and no backward step has been taken in the work of rendering, as efficient as possible, the industrial departments of the several schools." Since the system went into operation eight thousand five hundred and eighty orphans have been admitted and the number of children in the care of the State, on the first day of September, 1876, was two thousand six hundred and forty-one. The expenditures were a little over four hundred thousand dollars, being about twenty thousand dollars less than for the last year. The estimated appropriation for 1877-8 is three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. As the time approaches for the dissolution of this noble charity, which has reflected infinite credit upon the State, the people can reflect with pride and pleasure, that of the six thousand children who have enjoyed their bounty, many are now in lucrative employment, and all, with scarcely an exception, have become good and useful citizens. The good results obtained in this work should stimulate our zeal and quicken our action, in regard to the other destitute and friendless children before referred to.

The recommendation to raise the standard of the Normal Schools, and fix the legal status of teachers, is worthy of attention. Undoubtedly the great want of our public school system is a body of teachers who have chosen the profession as a life-work. Such a class cannot be formed without special training and inducement. To reap the full fruit of our school system, it is, therefore, necessary to liberally support and equip our Normal Schools, to secure the tenures of our teachers, and to provide a just compensation that will not leave them destitute after years of faithful toil. The extraordinary expenses of the past year have prevented the usual appropriations to these schools—as these are no longer required, I trust you will extend such aid as the finances of the State will permit, to enable the Normal Schools to successfully perform their function.

Pennsylvania is indebted to the voluntary zeal and energy of the School Department, seconded by efforts of educators and teachers throughout the State, for the creditable educational exhibit at the Centennial. In the short space of three months the hall was erected and the immense mass of material suitably arranged. A work involving an amount of labor from the Superintendent and his assistants, which is worthy of all praise. The exhibition awakened renewed interest in educational matters; and will undoubtedly be the means of invigorating and improving our schools.

### Industrial Art

I have heretofore earnestly pointed out the growing necessity for industrial art education. First, through the public schools by the introduction of mechanical free hand drawing; secondly, by night schools for adults, and thirdly, by special schools of industrial design for all classes. Museums, art galleries and other public collections, are also important forces in industrial education. Such institutions in England, France, Germany and other European countries are regarded as an essential element in national progress, and are mostly under the patronage of the Government. Intelligence is becoming more and more a most important element in every department of industry. In this respect our educational system is wholly deficient. It turns out lawyers, doctors, preachers and professional men in superabundance, while there is a startling dearth of intelligent farmers, manufacturers, miners and mechanics. A few of the States have started forward in the cause of industrial education, by introducing drawing into their public schools, and providing museums and schools of design. The large and varied industries of Pennsylvania demand a similar liberality. The Centennial year has brought us the opportunity, and placed the materials for beginning at our disposal. The Geological Survey of the State has collected a "mass of specimens, which is now hid away in boxes and wholly useless instead of being a source of instruction to the people." The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, modeled after the celebrated South Kensington Museum of London, has secured Memorial Hall in which to form an art library; special collections, illustrative of industrial processes; and a thorough system of instruction in the arts of design as applied to manufactures, accompanied by general and technical lectures. In this they are about to place the nucleus of a collection gathered in the rich field of the Centennial Exposition, intended to promote the improvement of American industrial art. I trust these efforts will not escape your notice. Some means ought to be devised to make available the rich collection of the Geological Survey. And you will, no doubt, seriously consider whether in the case of the Museum and Industrial School, the State ought not to extend a hand to place upon a firm foundation a work of so much public utility.

### Historical Publications.

The Centennial celebration has attracted particular attention to State history with the gratifying result that this Commonwealth has not been behind others in providing liberally for the preservation of its true sources. The twenty-nine volumes of Records and Archives (1681-1790) published under the supervision of the late Samuel Hazard, the five volumes of Bates' history of Pennsylvania Volunteers (1861-1865) and the more recent publication of four volumes of a second series of Archives, contain a large body of valuable materials, by that means, placed beyond the possibility of destruction. The labors of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this direction are worthy of especial notice. Its well managed publication fund has contributed to historical resources, the Correspondence of Penn and Logan, the History, by Acrelius, of our Swedish settlers upon the Delaware before the time of Penn; Heckewelders' Indian Nations, and the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, published in 1875.

### Geological Survey.

The Board of Commissioners of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania will inform you of the progress of the work, and the funds deemed necessary to complete it. Some surprise may be expressed that the amount should so far exceed the original estimates and the additional sums already appropriated. But the work is, no doubt, being thoroughly and economically done, and, if finished, will be of invaluable service to the Government and people. Having been begun, the Survey ought certainly to be satisfactorily completed. With the present trained corps of surveyors and assistants, the work can be done less expensively and more perfectly than if discontinued and commenced anew after the lapse of some years. The Board proposed some modification in the law controlling the distribution of their reports, and ask for some disposal of the specimens collected by the Survey. I trust you will see the wisdom of granting their request and providing a suitable place for the display of the collections. The propriety of extending State aid to the United States' Coast Survey, in its triangulations of the State, has already been referred to in former messages. At the present rate of progress it will take, perhaps, twenty years to complete it. An appropriation of three thousand dollars would enable it to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and materially aid the surveyors in their labor.

### National Guard.

A much larger militia than the present force has always existed on paper, but the people of the State, before this year, were never able to judge of its real strength and availability. The policy of the present administration has been to cut out all inefficient organizations, and while reducing the cost and nominal numbers, to increase the effectiveness of this necessary department. The aim has been to make a small, compact, efficient body of troops that could be quickly called together and confidently relied upon in an emergency. The prompt response of the soldiers on several important occasions, and the numbers that assembled in the Centennial encampment and participated in the parade, are evidences of the success of the policy adopted. Out of a muster roll of 870 officers and 8,996 enlisted men, 7,301, rank and file, took part in the military demonstrations of the Centennial year. Considering the voluntary character of the service, and that the men bore all the expenses except transportation, the exigencies of business, sickness and other causes of enforced absence, the large attendance is in itself a most convincing proof of the spirit and patriotism of the troops.

The year has afforded an excellent opportunity of comparing the militia system of Pennsylvania and its results with those of other States. Costing the State much less in proportion to its size, I think it may be safely asserted that it is very much superior to any other in the proportion of effective troops, and especially in the feelings of professional pride and patriotism that it tends to develop. Every year, the decided improvement of the National Guard has attested the wisdom of the change in the law, and the salutary influence of the support and encouragement of the people. It is to be hoped that the valuable services of the troops in preserving the peace of the State, and the soldierly qualities shown on inspection, in encampment and on parade, will keep alive public interest, and remove all feeling that the system is one of merely ostentatious display.

### Lawlessness.

Although the peace of the Commonwealth during the year has been unbroken, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the plan for providing against future contingencies set fourth in my last annual message. Such emergencies from time to time may be considered inevitable, and in spite of the fact that much has been done within the past year to break them up and discourage their formation, organizations may continue to exist whose lawlessness will require more than ordinary measures to repress. To devise such measures will be a matter of ordinary wisdom, and to provide them, a precaution of common prudence. Theoretically the sheriff is clothed with the power of the county. A pleasing, delusive phrase "which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." The *posse comitatis* is the remedy of a warlike age. In these days of extended industries and complicated social relations, with all their pacific influences, it is painfully inefficient. At all times the fears, and frequently the prejudices of a community in which disturbances occur, prevent the decisive action of the sheriff. It is at the best opposing mob to mob. Resistance to law, or systematic violations of it by large bodies of men, can only be suppressed by an organized force. Such a force the State has in its militia. But to be effectual, the demonstration of military power should be overwhelming and therefore large. A hundred policemen or constables organized under the command of the sheriff might supply the place of a regiment of soldiers. The frequent use of troops has ever been distasteful to a free people, and while casting an unpleasant duty and delicate responsibility upon the Executive, and causing loss to a large number of peaceful citizens, called away from their usual avocations, entails, likewise, an enormous cost upon the tax payers of the State. And there is always more danger of bloodshed in employing troops than in the use of civil power. For these reasons which have acquired additional prominence in the light of the unusual military expenses of 1875, I am constrained to press upon you what seems to be an adequate remedy.

The Sheriff is the representative and instrument of executive authority in the county. In the discharge of his responsibility, the Executive has a large, well disciplined body of militia at his command, while the Sheriff is left with one or two constables and the rude machinery of the *posse comitatis*. It is true, he can call upon the Executive for assistance. But for the reasons set forth above, it is advisable that the necessary support should be of a civil rather than of a military character, and promptness is always essential in dealing with lawless men. The proposition I have to submit to your honorable bodies, is the passage of a law which will enable the Sheriff, in troublous times, to organize a force commensurate with the opposition to be overcome. A force that may be called into being at the beginning of an exigency continued while it lasts, and disbanded at its close. If, when the Sheriff calls for aid to suppress riots and unlawful assemblies, or to protect the people from systematic murder, arson and intimidation, the proper authority could empower him to enroll a constabulary sworn into the service of, and paid by the county, many disturbances which now demand the intervention of the military could be settled by civil process. Troops would then be necessary only on the gravest occasions. But such crises would only occur after an honest effort had been made to suppress the outbreak by the local authorities, and not, as now, after a few spasmodic efforts which are supposed to exhaust a power which is in fact scarcely seen and never felt.

It is the more important that your attention shall be given to this because of the growth of lawlessness in our national life. We rejoice in the fact that we are a law-abiding people, and we have in truth, a substantial basis for our pride. But there is in every civilized society a lawless element, and courts and police are at once the guards and measure of its force. During the past decade these lawless characters have been receiving a dangerous education. They have seen, throughout a large section of the country, systematic intimidation in which the perpetrators of murder, arson and innumerable crimes against persons and property, have escaped with impunity, and, in too many instances, accomplished their ends. They are incited by the probability of like immunity and the hopes of like success to pursue the same method. As a counterpoise to the dangerous education of the times, I earnestly advise the formation of a civil system which will convince the lawless classes of the futility of all such attempts. A power that will be prompt and effective, that can be directed at once to the threatened locality and crush insurrection before it gains standing and momentum.

### Penitentiaries and Prisons.

At the last session of the Legislature your attention was called to the overcrowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia. No action was taken thereon, and during the year the Inspectors were seriously embarrassed to provide for the criminals consigned thereto. The institution has 580 cells, and there are now in confinement 944 convicts. Of this number 235 are confined on sentences under two years, and 709 for two years and over. The law requires that each prisoner shall be kept singly and separately at labor in the cells or workshops of said prison. The Constitution prevents the Inspectors from contracting for additional buildings without previous authority of law. They are therefore placed under the necessity of violating the statute in one respect, by refusing to receive prisoners, except as vacancies occur, or disregard the law as to the mode of confinement, in order to receive those sent there by the courts. I respectfully urge upon you that it is time to relieve these gentlemen, whose admirable management of the penitentiary is a matter of notice at home and abroad, from this unpleasant dilemma, and enable them to carry out the law in its letter and spirit, and thereby secure the advantages of the system of discipline, which are now in a great measure lost. The remedy is to be found, either in building another penitentiary, or in extending the accommodations of those already in existence, and perhaps in reducing the number of convicts authorized to be sent to the State institutions. In the course of time other State prisons will be required, since it is generally agreed that there is a limit in size and numbers beyond which a penitentiary ought not to go. It is not advisable, nor is it necessary, at the present time to incur that expense. I, therefore, recommend that authority be given to the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and funds be appropriated, to enlarge the accommodations of that institution to 780 cells. I also recommend that the law authorizing the courts to send to the penitentiary persons sentenced to imprisonment at labor, by separate and solitary confinement, for any period not less than one year,

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE BEST THING TO DO WITH A COLD, OR BAD COUGH, is to get rid of it, for which purpose use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, for nearly half a century a popular lung remedy.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. MONDAY, JANUARY 1. 1877.

"A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,"

To All Our Friends and Patrons.

Thanking our numerous friends and customers for the constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon us during the past 25 years we would now respectfully announce that for the ensuing year extensive arrangements have already been made with manufacturers on this side, which will enable us to offer VERY SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to purchasers of GOODS of AMERICAN PRODUCTION, and to which we take pleasure in inviting a close and critical examination, as being superior in every respect to any former manufacture.

In addition to the above, a buyer for our house has just returned from EUROPE this week where very large purchases have been made, under the most advantageous and auspicious circumstances, invoices of which will arrive during the present month, while through the season a representative of our house will be in the EASTERN MARKETS WEEKLY---all combining to make one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENTS of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC, HOUSEKEEPING, FANCY GOODS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and which for VARIETY, QUALITY and VALUE will be unsurpassed anywhere in the Union.

With the large and extensive facilities and means continually at our command, every convenience will be offered, and NEW DEPARTMENTS added from time to time, as the wants of our patrons may demand.

Respectfully soliciting the future and further patronage of our friends and the public,
We remain yours truly,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—[illegible]

MY WIFE

[illegible] B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S and avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Black Dress Silk, balance of stock at old prices. Colored Dress Silk, Silk—Light and Party shades, from $1.25 per yard up.
Light and Dark Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Brocade Silks.
Brocade Velvets.
Plain Costume Velvets.
[illegible]

SCARF DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Scarfs, Bows and Ties at reduced prices.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Cloaks, in Rough, Plain Beaver, Matalasse and Basket Cloths—extra lengths—all at very low prices.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all sizes—at 75c per pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all styles—at reduced prices.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]

White Goods and Lace Departments.
[illegible]

FANCY GOODS.
[illegible]

Gents' Furnishing Department.
[illegible]

RETAIL STORES.

FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS,
FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
[illegible]

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, [illegible]
D. IHMSEN, Pres't. J. CALLERY, V. Pres't.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
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GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER.
325 LIBERTY STREET.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in bank | $ 583,559 74 |
| Cash in hands of agents and in transit | 436,501 63 |
| Real Estate | 365,000 00 |
| Mortgage bonds | 1,418,060 00 |
| Bank and Trust Company stocks | 1,330,150 00 |
| Railroad Stocks | 579,686 00 |
| Loans on bond and mortgage | 81,500 00 |
| Loans on collaterals | 13,727 00 |
| United States, State and city stock and other securities | 1,969,465 61 |
| Total | $6,792,649 98 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims not due and unadjusted | $ 845,385 59 |

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL, $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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| Capt. Wm. Dean, | T. H. Nevin, |
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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building, [illegible]

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

Notice to Butchers & Bakers.

[illegible]

Wall Paper---No. 1.
[illegible]

Wall Paper---No. 2.
[illegible]

Wall Paper---No. 3.
[illegible]

W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue).

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
[illegible]

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. WHITTIER
[illegible]

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND'S TO arrive and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR SELECT COUNCIL,
JAMES P. SPEER,
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. M. Bayne, Esq.

☞ FOR SELECT COUNCIL,
THEO. F. COLEMAN,
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. M. Bayne, Esq.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of THOMAS BRUCE DICKSON, late of the township of Wilkins, county of Allegheny, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them at No. 291 Liberty street.
JAMES E. DICKSON, Administrator.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of R. H. PATTERSON. No. 1186 of December Term, 1875. And now, December 9, 1876, the account of Wm. McKee, Assignee, is filed in the above case and the Court order that notice of the same be published once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE, [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Bayard Taylor

[illegible]

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and highly efficient.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
221 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

CURES GUARANTEED

[illegible]

# DAILY GAZETTE.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Second Page.)

be modified, so as to permit those only to be sent there who are sentenced to not less than two years' imprisonment as above. The increased capacity would at once give relief, and the operation of the proposed amendment, within the year, remove the pressure from the institution.

Such a course would also tend to induce the counties to erect proper and substantial prisons. Many counties now have such prisons, and a glance at the reports of the inspectors will show that fewer criminals are sent from these counties to penitentiaries than from others. The counties whose jails are reported first-class by the Board of Public Charities, are Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Lehigh and Potter. In Berks, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Juniata, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Warren, Wayne, Washington and York, the same authority report the jails good and substantial, although some are small. A few counties, Greene, Monroe and Northumberland, are now building new ones. Any legislation tending to hasten the action of the balance will be to the benefit of the counties and the State. The reformation of persons convicted of crimes of a venial character will be sooner attained in a community where they are known, and when they are spared the deeper disgrace of penitentiary imprisonment and separated from the hardened and desperate characters who will be turned over to the care of the State. Whatever action is taken, should be taken at once. The trouble is constantly increasing, and measures should be devised immediately to relieve the penitentiaries from the pressure of an over population, which impairs their efficiency and endangers the security and safety of their inmates.

### Board of Public Charities.

The annual report of the Board of Public Charities will place before you much valuable statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the various charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the State. Much has been accomplished during the past year in the correction of abuses still lingering in some of the county institutions, by the assistance rendered by wise counsel and judicious encouragement to those who are endeavoring to improve the condition of the unfortunates intrusted to their care, and by a careful and discriminating oversight of the manner in which the funds of the State are appropriated to public charities and expended by them. A marked improvement is observable in the general attention paid by the local managements of almost all grades of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Charities, to a strict economy and a care over the various classes of inmates more in accordance with the advanced views of modern civilization. The benefits of an intelligent, experienced and disinterested supervision, such as is afforded by the Board of Public Charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public institutions, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that a growing spirit of confidence and co-operation is clearly perceptible as the work of the Board extends itself. The cost of managing such a State agency, trifling as it is, becomes wholly insignificant when compared with the large saving of public appropriation, and the constant improvement of the State's care of the defective and criminal classes within its borders.

### Fish.

The operations in the Fish Department during the year have generally kept abreast of the movement in other States. The Commissioners have employed the means given them, in distributing and cultivating new tribes of fishes, and in purchasing, on reasonable terms, another extensive hatching establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. The State is now in possession of two establishments of the kind. The fishways continue to admit shad in large numbers, but they cannot as yet be said to have reinstated the fisheries above the dam. As there is no physical impediment to the fish passing through them, the failure is ascribed to the natural timidity of the shad, the predatory fishing of the rivermen and the deposit of detrimental substances in the river. The neglect of the local authorities to enforce the appropriate legislation, or, possibly, some inherent defects in the laws, seriously embarass the effort of the Commission to stock the waters of the State with food fish. The results in other States and the partial successes of the Commission, with all the drawbacks, have fully proven the feasibility of the scheme when properly supported. The importance of an unfailing supply of cheap food calls for an energetic and systematic effort to restock the magnificent water courses of the State before the attempt is finally abandoned.

### Insurance.

I desire to repeat and emphasize the encomium of last year passed upon the Insurance Department. The labors of this Department, though arduous and of great service to the people, are of the quiet and unobtrusive kind, which escape publicity and are too often passed over without credit. It performs a work of great utility, not only to the public, but to the responsible companies as well. By exposing fraudulent companies it increases the field for good ones, and saves the public from loss by annually informing them of the character and standing of all insurance companies, foreign and domestic. To do this it must often contend against combinations and corporations that are intent upon private gain at the risk and expense of the people. The Department is a most important one, the interests it serves and protects are vast, and it should receive, at your hands, cordial support and proper attention.

### Construction of Public Buildings.

The recent holocaust in Brooklyn is a terrible reminder of a subject that has been frequently agitated but never sufficiently investigated. In the lurid glare of that sad experience, the laws relating to the construction of public buildings and places of amusement ought to be examined. If found to be sufficient, measures should be taken to have them vigorously enforced. If found to be deficient, ample provision should at once be made to prevent the recurrence of such frightful calamities. The law should be largely in favor of safety and security even at the expense of private profit and convenience. It generally happens that a great parade is made beforehand of the means of escape until some sacrifice reveals their utter inefficiency. Such matters cannot safely be left to the discretion of individuals, but must be controlled by a power having a supreme regard for the public welfare. It is better err on the side of over-officiousness than that hundreds of our fellow creatures should expiate our irresolution.

### Navigation of Ohio River.

On April 27, 1876, I had the honor to call your attention, in a special communication, to the necessity of legislation by the State of Pennsylvania, to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over land within the limits of this State, required for the sites of locks and dams on the Ohio river, in the prosecution of improving the navigation of said river by the National Government. In accordance therewith, House bill No. 276 was introduced, but no final action was taken thereon. The act should be passed promptly, not only out of respect to the National Government which is voluntarily doing a work of great utility to the State, but on account of the great importance of the work itself.

### Statuary.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the President of the United States was "authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number, for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of that national commemoration: and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall, for the purposes herein indicated." Several of the States have availed themselves of the invitation and caused to be erected, in the Capitol at Washington, statues of their illustrious citizens. I do not doubt that it will be your pleasure to select from the long list of the famous men of this Commonwealth, two whose lives and services commemorate great events and great principles, and provide for placing their statues in the National Capitol, to remind observers of the part that Pennsylvania has contributed to the greatness and glory of the nation.

### Municipal Commission.

The Municipal Commission, to devise plan or plans for the better government of the cities of the commonwealth, created by the act of May 5, 1876, has been appointed and commenced its labors. The great quantity of material to be digested and the necessity of an exhaustive discussion of the subject will probably delay its report until late in the session. A deep interest has been manifested by the people in the work, and it is hoped that the wisdom and experience of the commission and of the distinguished citizens whose views will be laid before it, may devise a plan to relieve the cities of the State from their heavy burdens and suggest a municipal policy which will make impossible the extravagance and mismanagement that have characterized the last decade.

Among the many miscellaneous subjects which will claim your attention during the session, several seem to me of more than ordinary importance. The destruction of the forests of the State, proceeding with an alarming rapidity, and producing many ill consequences, should be neutralized by some legislation for renewing this great source of prosperity and health. The poll tax throughout the State ought to be equalized. The exemption law was passed for the protection of the wife and family of the poor man, against his misfortune or folly. If he can waive it, it is a simple nullity, a mockery, and a law that is only a mockery to those it pretends to protect had better be removed from the statute book or amended. I suggest that a waiver of the law be made impossible. The conviction is steadily growing among intelligent men, and especially physicians, that a State Board of Health is necessary to the health and happiness of our people. Many epidemics can be prevented and contagious diseases possibly confined or mitigated, by the observance of a few sanitary precautions which are now ignorantly or wilfully neglected. It is our duty as legislators to secure the lives and health and happiness of our people by all the means that the knowledge and ingenuity of the age place within our reach. A State Board of Health, having general supervision over local boards, investigating systematically and scientifically, and disseminating correct information would inculcate proper habits among the people and enable intelligent and salutary laws to be framed for the preservation of life and health.

### Centennial.

The Centennial closed amid general commendation. Nothing can be conceived more admirable than the temper in which it was undertaken, and the manner in which it was carried out. In size, interest and attendance, it is admitted to have surpassed all previous exhibitions. Many things contributed to this signal success. The co-operation of other States and the United States and the cordial good will of foreign nations materially aided the enterprise. But the main cause is to be found in the untiring energy and zeal, the prudence, judgment and ability of the distinguished managers, and in the unexampled liberality and hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Throughout the Exhibition the utmost good order prevailed, and its associations have powerfully strengthened the reciprocal good will of the nations of the earth.

The results have been great and far reaching. It has deepened and widened the public mind at home, and contributed to a better understanding and higher opinion of our nation abroad. It has been an exhibition of not only of the material products of our institutions, in the necessities, comforts and luxuries of civilized life so lavishly displayed, but it has also shown the mental characteristics which are at once the source and security of the same institutions, the patriotism and liberality, the love of law and order, and the superior average intelligence of the American people. It has brought the work of our people into comparison with that of civilized nations, and in summing up what we have done has discovered to us the direction in which we must proceed. It has crowned the century with unalloyed satisfaction, and we can enter upon the work of the future with the confidence and hope derived from the progress of the past.

### Progress of the Century.

The past year was the centennial of the State as well as of the nation. It is natural to review the progress of the century; to trace the rise of the useful and ornamental arts, and to mark the changes that have taken place in society. At the latter part of the eighteenth century the province contained about four hundred thousand inhabitants. The population scarcely extended beyond the Susquehanna, except a few settlements that straggled into the wilderness and held a precarious existence amid hostile tribes of Indians, and the difficulties of communicating with the more populous regions. The people were chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits; a few in the east were manufacturers and merchants, and the rude distilleries of the west turned the products of that region into merchandise. There were faint traces of the mining, manufacturing and lumber interests of the present day, and only a suspicion existed of the incalculable treasures buried in the earth. The means of disseminating intelligence and knowledge were scanty, and while the higher classes were educated and refined, illiteracy was common among the people. A hundred years have wrought a wonderful change. The population has increased ten fold, the area under cultivation a hundred fold, and wealth almost beyond comparison. Thousands of miles of canals and railroads intersect the Commonwealth. Immense mining, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying enterprises give employment to the toiling millions of the State. All the products of the earth are within our reach; fuel and provisions are brought to our doors; gas and water are in our houses, and the news of the world of yesterday is laid on our breakfast tables in the morning. Thousands of schools and colleges are scattered over the State, and the post is burdened daily with millions of letters attesting the general diffusion of knowledge. The people are more intelligent, freer and happier; more cheerful, tolerant and liberal. The charges of modern degeneracy are refuted by the clear testimony of a hundred years. The cant of politics is a wilful perversion of the truth of history. Comparing 1876 with 1776 it is apparent that we have advanced not only in population and wealth, but in freedom, in intelligence, in morals and in general welfare.

### Periodical Depressions.

In common with other commercial nations we have had periods of depression. That these have not been caused by public and private extravagance and are no proof of the corruption and degeneracy of the times is easily shown. The aggregate taxes of the United States are less than those of any other nation, and the percentage of the cost of collection and the loss to the Treasury through defective laws and dishonest officials is less than heretofore. If the amount per capita is greater than formerly so also the relative proportion of capital to each individual is greater still. Other nations prosper under great burdens; no good reason can be given for a different result in the United States. That the people spend more and live better is undoubtedly true. Such expenditures are not hurtful unless they impair the principal of the nation's wealth. If the purchase of luxuries is ruinous itself, then the purchase of anything beyond bread and butter and coarse clothing is ruinous also. Nations, as well as individuals, ought to live within their incomes and save wealth fast enough to employ the natural increase of laborers. Within that limit comforts and luxuries are the just rewards of industry. As the capital accumulated since the war and invested in extending old industries and starting new ones is amply sufficient to employ the labor of the country, the cause of hard times is evidently not the extravagance of the people. The capital of the country has not been wasted in riotous living, but is locked up in unprofitable enterprises. Over-production, and not over-consumption, is the cause of the stagnation in business. The war, for the time being, changed the entire industrial relations of the country. The demand for some products was enormously increased, and the industries supplying them became very profitable; capital flowed steadily for some years in that direction, and the result was an abnormal growth of those interests at the expense of all others and increased production. When the war ceased there was in certain industries an enormous production that could not be absorbed by a peaceful community. Capital sought an outlet by projecting new railroad enterprises and other improvements far in advance of the natural growth of the country. For a while there existed a period of intense activity and apparently of extraordinary growth. But capital invested in unduly inflated industries will in time become unremunerative. When that happens those industries and the interests connected with them will wholly or partially fail; the capital, or so much thereof as can be realized, must seek other investments and the labor engaged find other employment. Hard times are the period of inactivity consequent upon the re-adjustment of these relations. Any legislation tending to make this re-adjustment easy and expeditious will have the effect of preventing panics. Instead of simply attempting reductions, which, even if advisable, would not have accomplished the object intended, Congress should have devised measures to release capital from temporarily unproductive enterprises, to assist labor in changing to other fields of operations, and to foster, encourage and protect the neglected industries of the country. Such legislation would go to the root of the matter. For such legislation we must depend almost entirely upon the National Government. It would not be proper for me to refer to the subject except that our State policy must also accord with correct principles. By encouraging the closer co-operation of capital and labor, by creating new industries and diversified interests, so that proportionately large amounts of capital will be suddenly transferred from one to the other, and by establishing savings funds, such as have been recommended, whereby the savings of the laboring classes will be made absolutely secure, much can be done to prevent hard times and mitigate their evils when they come.

### Conclusion.

On the whole, a candid review of the situation will justify our hopes and awaken our gratitude. No man can regard the satisfactory growth of his State without feelings of pride and thankfulness. No man, certainly, can undertake to legislate for so many millions and such vast interests without a sense of dependence and accountability to God, who has guided the Commonwealth to greatness and prosperity, through the vicissitudes of a hundred years. Invoking His blessing and guidance, let us then address ourselves to the task of retrieving past errors, perfecting past efforts and devising just and salutary laws to assist the people in their further progress.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,<br>
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1877.

# FINANCIAL.

## Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,<br>
THURSDAY, January 4, 1877.

The condition of affairs at the banks did not differ materially from the day previous. There was a fair degree of activity and the banks are brushing up, in preparation for the visit of the Examiner. Some business changes are preparing, others are made, and new ventures are foreshadowed. Our advice to all is to look calmly over the past and note the errors and mistakes that have been made, and resolve to rectify them during 1877. More than usual caution is necessary, for the condition of the financial and commercial world is not such as we had hoped to be able to record at the opening of the year. But with the political horizon clear, we hope to report an improvement in all branches of business and a more healthy trade than the record of the year just closed developed. The past year can hardly be credited with bringing any great prosperity to the commercial world. As best we can only say of it that it has not been worse than was anticipated. It is a matter of doubt whether the expectations of a year ago have been fully realized, but on the whole there has been as much business as could have been reasonably predicted. It has been a year of recuperation rather than of activity. The demand for goods has been a healthy one, solvent purchasers buying carefully, and not incurring debts without a reasonable probability of being able to pay them. As a result there has been a diminishing number of failures, and those which have occurred have represented smaller amounts of indebtedness than did those of the previous year. There have been none of the heavy losses of previous years from the shrinkage of values, for the decline in prices has not been large, and in many instances has been compensated by an advance in some lines.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 107 | 5-20's 1868-coupons | 115 |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 113¾ | 10-40's | 113⅜ |
| " 1865 | 109⅝ | Currency 6's | 121⅜ |
| " 1865 new | 110¼ | New 5 per cents | 111⅜ |
| 5-20's 1867 | 113⅝ | 10-40's coupons | 113½ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 100⅝ | Ohio & Mississippi | 6⅝ |
| Erie | 10 | Union Pacific | 60 |
| I. C. | 64 | Toledo & Wabash | 7½ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 2¾ | Harlem | 136 |
| St. Paul | 20⅛ | Adams Express | 101⅛ |
| Do. Pref | 53¼ | American Express | 56¼ |
| Lake Shore | 56⅜ | U. S. Express | 54¾ |
| Do. Central | 47⅜ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 89 |
| Northwestern com | 36¼ | Quicksilver | 13⅛ |
| Do. Pref | 57¼ | Fort Wayne | 101 |
| Rock Island | 100⅝ | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 13⅛ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 89½ | Panama | 126 |
| Pacific Mail | 24 | Iron Mountain | 12 |
| Western Union Tel. | 72¼ | N. J. Central | 36⅝ |
| Delaware, L & W. | 76⅛ | | |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (B) | 48⅛ | Cen. Trans(B) | 40⅜ |
| Reading (A) | 20 | Empire do. (A) | 50 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (B) | 138⅛ | A. V. R R. 7.30 (B) | 102 |
| Oil Creek (A) | 8⅝ | P. C. & St. L 7's(B) | 85 |
| Lehigh Valley (A) | 48½ | N. Pacific bonds (A | — |

NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.

Money was mainly steady at 7, 7 gold, with loans at 1-32 and interest, closing at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $515,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $740,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484½@486½. Gold opened and closed at 107, with sales in the interim at 106⅞@107⅛. The carrying rates were 1-32 @3 64 per diem and 6@7 per annum. Silver at London was not quoted to-day. The last price was 57 pence per ounce. Here silver bars are $1.32 bid greenbacks and $1.23½ bid gold; silver coin $1.23½ bid. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were active. State securities were lower for Tennessee new and Missouris. The others were quiet. The stock market was generally strong and higher, with an advance early in the day of ¼ to 2½, the latter Lackawanna, in which there was considerable covering of short contracts. Subsequently there was a reaction of ½ to 1½, followed by a partial recovery at the close. The weak features of the market were St. Paul, New Jersey Central and Pacific Mail. The sudden activity and rise in Ohios was owing to the belief that the property was worth more than represented. The transactions were 98,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 2,500 Northwests, 4,000 St. Pauls, 28,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Ohios, 20,000 Michigan Central, 32,000 Lackawannas, and 4,500 New Jersey Central. About 3,000 shares of railroad stocks were bought and sold at the Mining Board to-day.

*Governments.*—United States Coupons 1881, 113¾; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new 110¼; do. '67, 113½; do. '68, 115; new 5s, 111¼; new 4½s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 113⅜; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 121½.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 104.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¼; Quicksilver, 13½; do preferred, 19; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 56; United States Express, 55; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 9⅞; do. preferred, 19½; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 63; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; C. C. C. & I., 36½; New Jersey Central, 36½; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 20½; do. preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 6½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 116½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94½.

LONDON, January 3—5 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16; 5-20s of '65, 105; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108 1-2; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes, 106f 95c.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

# COMMERCIAL.

## Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,<br>
WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

The general position of the leading markets has not varied much recently; business continues quiet, but an early revival is confidently expected. Flour and Wheat continue strong, with an increasing demand, and the hog products are also tending upward. For the leading articles of produce the demand is light and prices unchanged.

APPLES—We can report a fair demand, with regular sales in a jobbing way at $1a$1.50 per bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ℔ gallon in kegs, and 43a45c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4a4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Steady, with a very fair demand, but unchanged; $2a2,25 ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers nearly all agree in reporting a very dull market, and with increased receipts and a very light demand, the supply is accumulating. Prime to choice rolls slow at 23a25c.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3a4 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—6½a7c.

DRIED PEAS—$1.50a1.75 ℔ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull; small sales of Apples at 4a5c. Peaches, 13a14c for new halves.

EGGS—The demand is less active as it usually is after the holidays, and prices are easy but unchanged; fresh, 28a29; pickeled, 20a23c.

FLOUR—The market continues strong, and while there has been no further change since the date of our last report, the movement continues upward. Notwithstanding there has been an advance of fully 50c ℔ bbl within the past few weeks, flour is still cheaper relatively than Wheat. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $7a7.25; ambers, $7.50a7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4.5c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, but an early improvement is probable; stocks in hands of retailers (both in city and country) are small, and they will be obliged to replenish before long. The stock of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses is almost exhausted in this market; nearly all our merchants have more or less on boats frozen up, some of them at points with no rail communication, and the receipts will continue light while navigation continues suspended.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 13⅝ | Standard A | 11⅝a11¾ |
| Crushed | 13¼a | Standard B | 11⅝a11⅜ |
| Granulated | 12¾a | Standard Ex C | 11¼a11⅜ |
| Powdered | 13 a | N. O. | 9½a10¼ |

COFFEES.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 25 | Best | 28 |
| Prime | 24 | Second Grade | 27 |
| Fair | 23 | Third Grade | 26 |
| Java | 32 | Java | 36 |
| | | Loose half a cent less. | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 60 a65 | Fair | 50 a55 |
| Prime | 55 a60 | Dark | 40 a45 |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | 63a65c |
| Prime new crop N. O. | 58a60c |
| Fair new crop N. O. | 55c |

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, with a very limited supply and light receipts and offerings, prices are firm but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.40a1.45; do amber and white, $1.47a1.50. The Oat market is generally reported quiet with a supply somewhat in excess of present wants, but prices are still maintained; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. Ear Corn is coming forward more freely, and the market is scarcely as active and firm as it was last week, yet prices are still maintained, ranging from 55a56 on track, as to quality. Shelled Corn still quoted at 52a54 on track, and Rye at 73a75. Little or no movement in Barley.

HAY—Baled (on track) $12a15, for fair to prime timothy, and loose from country wagons, bringing about the same prices as baled.

MILL FEED—Bran, $13.50a14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $15a16; Chopped Feed, $19a21; Middlings, $20a22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1,50a2 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 92a95; W. Alexander & Co do, 82a85; No. 1, 72a75; No. 2, 60a65; White winter miners, 58a60; yellow, 53a55 cents. Carbon still quoted at 27 cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, and prices unchanged; selling at $1,15a1,35 per bushel from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—While trade in our market continues light, the market is strong and prices are still tending upward. Our advices (both from Cincinnati and Chicago) continue of a stimulating character.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ℔ ℔ | 13 | Lard, prime leaf, tcs | 11¾ |
| Shoulders Ex S. C. | 9¼ | Do. ....Hf bbls | 12⅛ |
| B'fast Bacon S. C. | 12 | Do. ....bkts | 12⅝ |
| Dried beef Ex S. C. | 15 | Do. 3 ℔ caddies | 14 |
| Beef Tongues S. C. per doz | $6¾ | Do. 5 ℔ do | 13¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 7¾ | Do. 3 ℔ pails | 14 |
| Short Rib Sides | 9¾ | Do. 5 ℔ do | 13¾ |
| Clear Sides | 10¼ | Do. 6 ℔ do | — |
| Mess Pork ℔ bbl | $18,00 | Pigs feet (half bbls. | 4 75 |
| Short Cut do | 18.00 | Do. (kegs) | 2 40 |
| | | Ham Sausage | 9½ |

POULTRY—Demand has fallen off, but the supply is light and prices are still maintained. Dressed Chickens, 11a13; do Ducks, 12a14c; Turkeys, 14a15c.

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ℔ ℔ for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,<br>
WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

| | This week | Last week |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 404 cars | 279 cars |
| Hogs | 120 " | 151 " |
| Sheep | 75 " | 23 " |
| Total | 599 | 453 " |

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchant for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 404 cars reported for the past week, 241 cars were through and 163 cars local against 186 cars of through, and 93 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 1,880 head; last week, 1,796 head.

As will be seen, the run of local cattle has been much larger than that of the week preceding, but an increase was expected to follow the sharp advance in prices, and while the market was easier in tone, there was not much of a decline. Some dealers reported a decline of 10a12½c ℔ cwt, as compared with last week, while others were unable to discover any difference one way or the other. There was a very fair attendance of buyers, and with quite a brisk demand for shipment to New York, and a fair inquiry on Philadelphia account, sellers have been able to keep up prices better than was generally expected in view of the largely increased offerings. As we close our report there are still quite a number remaining unsold, the arrivals during the past 24 hours having been quite liberal—58 cars, but as buyers are still wanting a good many cattle, the probability is that they will be wanted, and that owners will be able to realize our quotations, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,500a1,600 steers | 5,75a6.00 |
| Prime 1,300a1,500 steers | 5,00a5,50 |
| Good 1,100a1,200 steers | 4,50a4,75 |
| Stockers 700a900 lbs | 3,25a3,75 |
| Bulls, Cows and Stags | 3,00a4,00 |

SHEEP.

The supply, as will be seen, has been more than treble that of the preceding week, but with an increased demand, the market has ruled firm and fairly active at very full prices. The run having been light last week, the markets below were pretty well cleaned up, and consequently there were more sheep wanted this week, and trade, we may add in this connection, was better than sellers generally expected it would be, particularly in view of the largely increased supply. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 115a130 lbs | 6,00a6,50 |
| Extra 95a100 lbs | 5,50a5,75 |
| Prime 85a90 lbs | 5,00a5,25 |
| Good 75a80 lbs | 4,30a4,50 |
| Fair 70a75 lbs | 3,75a4.00 |
| Common 70a75 lbs | 3,00a3,50 |

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs the past week were light, unusually so, and with an average demand and a sharp advance in the west, prices, since the date of our last report, have been run up ¼a⅜ of a cent ℔ lb. The market for Yorkers was 30a40c per cwt lower to-day as compared with yesterday, in consequence of increased arrivals and offerings, but Philadelphias, the demand for which was fully up to the supply, held their own. In regard to the immediate future of the market, it is best not to speculate, as it is uncertain. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia Hogs | 7,50a7.75 |
| Yorkers | 6,50a6.80 |
| Roughs | 5,50a6,00 |

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and cars.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,<br>
WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

There has been no improvement in the Crude market since the date of our last report; on the contrary, instead of getting better it is growing worse. United certificates quoted this P. M. at $3,56¼a3,57⅛, and while immediate shipment is still held at $4, small lots are obtainable from outside lines at $3,85a3,90. During the afternoon there was an offer to sell 25,000 barrels of United certificates at $3,58⅞, but $3,56¼ was the best bid. There is a strong effort being made by the bears in the producing region to depress prices, and the depressed condition of the market for the product is very much in their favor. Refined continues very dull; no demand whatever for export, and prices are weak and lower. New York and Philadelphia delivery, 27. Price to home trade buyers, here, unchanged; 28c.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged at $1.50 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Stevenson | Peerless o w | 776 |
| Stevenson | Central o w | 2,072 |
| S. Craig | Miller o w | 1,989 |
| J. Bushnell | Bly o w | 453 |
| J. Bushnell | Standard o w | 369 |
| S. Craig | Empire o w | 295 |
| J. Bushnell | Eagle o w | 400 |
| Total | | 6,354 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| Shipper. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co Bal. | 1,577 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co., Balt. | 846 |
| Total | | 2,423 |

### Potatoes vs. Rice.

From time immemorial the Potatoe has been a principal article of diet among the world's population, on account of its nutritive qualities. Its use as a main staple of food varies in communities, Ireland, in proportion to its population, being the largest consumer; the partial failure of the crop in that country and consequent distress have not been infrequent, as the famine in 1849 and at other periods attest. In all climes, however, but especially in the temperate zones, the table of rich or poor is deemed incomplete without the favorite tuber. Why this is, we fail to comprehend, unless it be from the fact that it is capable of production elsewhere than upon its native heath. It may not be generally known that the Potatoe is a native of the warmest portions of the world, especially the tropics, in which it is used as an article of diet much less in proportion than in other localities into which it has been introduced. In this period, when the times are hard, and the 'poor man's food' scarce and high, we deem it expedient to call attention to the food which will 'fill the bill' as a substitute, viz., that of Rice. This article is also a native of the tropics, and is still most abundantly cultivated in those localities adjacent to the Equator; yet its borders have been extended, so that close to the 'land of frosts' it is prominent in the agriculture list of products. It is in many equatorial countries almost the sole article of food, and ranks next in importance for the sustenance of the human family to that of wheat. As it is especially the design of this article to suggest a low price cereal, which by its composition is as palatable and well fitted for the table as the higher cost vegetable, we beg to submit the contrast in the starchiue qualities of the two:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice contains | 75 to 87 ℔ cent |
| Potatoes contains | 20 to 22 ℔ cent |

Possessed of this latest quality is the cause of its absorption of so much of water when prepared for use, causing it to swell out to proportion fully three times its natural size.—*N. Y. Com. List.*

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—4 bbls oranges, A Mariana; 1 car staves, A Depp; 18 bgs feathers, F G Craighead; 26 bdls hides 1 do c skins 1 do s do 6 bbls tallow, O Brashear; 2 bbls beans 6 tubs butter 2 bxs eggs 1 coop 1 poultry, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls d do, Steele, T & Co; 21 tubs butter 2 bbls eggs, Head, C & Co; 1 car b hay 1 bx game 3 cps poultry, H J McCracken; 1 car staves, S B Thompson; 200 kgs beer 20 hf bbls do, J Bruenning; 1 car b meal, Adams & K; 10 bxs hdwre, Whitmore, W L & Co; 1 piano 1 organ, H S A Stewart; 6 bales broom corn, VanGorder & Shepard; 1 car hay, Knowlton & D; 2 do corn, D G Stewart; 1 do, Laing & McK; 150 bbls flour, B H Voskamp; 200 sks do, S Lindsay & Co; 68 do rye, lot oats in bulk, J G Miller; 155 bags s stuff, Houck, McC & Co; 10 kegs p feet, 5 ½ bbls do, W B Hays; 25 bbls oil, S M Willock; 1 do molasses, Knox & O; 1 do whisky, 1 keg do, Mrs G Yaeger; 6 bdls w robes, 3 tables, W F Eichenlaub; 4 pkgs k d cribs, 1 do slats, McElveen; 10 cases bitters, Miller, F & Co; 1 bbl molasses, 1 do butter, Johnson, E E & Co; 6 tubs do, 4 hogs, 1 box tallow, 2 trcs beef, J H Loh; 18 bxs paper, Hostetter & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—14 cars o bbls, Lockhart & F; 1 do corn, 1 do oats, J G Miller; 1 do, J Graham; 1 do flour, Keil & R; 6 sks corn, B Miller; 10 bbls oil, B Tripp; 4 boxes fish, J L Wyland; 18 bdls w fu s, M McWhinney; 2 bxs fish, W Birch; 81 pkgs furniture, Miller Bros; 7 do, J Kenworthy; 1 bbl butter, 8 pkgs butter, P Duff & Son; 1 do, A Barnett; 8 cks ware, Masses & Br; 2 do, F Schuman; 4 do, M W Sackett; 1 box coffee, Arbuckles & Co; 3 b hides, A B Mansfield; 1 bbl apples, 1 crock do, A Cone; 1 car oats, John Rose; 16 cases matches, Knox & O; 5 bbls g flour, J A Renshaw.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car meat, J P Hanna; 2 cars lumber, Union P Mills; 2 car e corn, J Graham; 1 car hay 10 bbls flour, Friedley, R & Co; 40 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 100 sks oats 15 tubs butter, Head & McE; 82 hides, J Callery, 2 cases tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 2 rolls leather, G W Ache; 16 tubs butter, H J McCracken; 41 sks rags, J Harrison; 12 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 4 pkgs s iron, W Springer; 1 car flour, T C Jenkins; 1 do, Houck, McC & Co; 2 cars g hams, Rea, H & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—4 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do, J H Lotz; 1 do, C Albricht; 1 do, S Dryer; 1 do barley, J N Straub; 1 do, C Keiner; 1 do e corn, J A Thompson; 1 do, 1 do hay, J C Thompson; 1 pkg butter, Geyer & F; 1 bbl do, J Rehm; 1 roll leather, Lappe & H; 1 box mdse, Boggs & B; 1 keg a butter, J Franz; 12 pkgs cabbages, G McFerron; 1 case cutlery, W Semple; 2 cars shingles, S G Purvis; 10 chairs, T Roller; 90 bxs do, Hunteman & Co; 3 do, T W Martin; 10 bbls flour, S P Armstrong; 1 do varnish, McElveen & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—1 car ice, Chaut L I Co; 1 do, O H Allerton; 38 do coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 67 do coal, N Y & G C Co; 34 do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid W'ks; 19 do coal, P F W & C R R; 5 do oil, American O W'ks; 6 do coal, A V R R; 2 sks potatoes, J Simmons; 1 bx books, J R Weldon; 101 sks oats, Elwood & McC; 1 bx butter, J C O'Donnell; 1 do, J A McPike; 1 do, A D Kelly; 1 do, P W Seibert; 1 bx mdse, J Horne; 1 bx cheese, J S Dilworth.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars oats and corn, Elwood & McC; 1 car oats, G Blaney, 1 do, D Wallace; 1 do, W B Chester.

### Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Byers McC & Co m | 2 | | |

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Reamer m | 3 | J Moorhead m | 1 |
| Total | | | 4 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis O & P o | 1 | Isabella Fur o | 16 |
| Reese G & W m | 2 | Zug & Co p | 6 |
| S. B. & Co. o | 1 | W Clark m | 3 |
| Nimick & Co m | 1 | Spang C & Co s | 1 |
| Total | | | 30 |

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E T S Wks m | 5 | Nimick & Co m | 11 |
| Byers McC & Co m | 1 | J Moorhead m | 7 |
| Lewis O & P o | 10 | Carnegie & Co s | 4 |
| Total | | | 38 |

### Wool.

BOSTON, January 3.—Wool quiet; fine fleeces held firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania 43a47c for X and XX; choice XX held at 50c; Wisconsin 38a42c; combing delaine 45a55c; pulled dull and unchanged.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extra $5,50a6,25.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,26¾ cash; $1,28¼a1,28¾ February; $1,29¾ March; No. 3 $1,11½a1,11¾; rejected 96½a69c. Corn steady and firm; 44c cash; 44⅜c February. Oats: good demand and shade higher; 34⅜c cash; 34½c February. Rye quiet; 72½c. Barley firm; 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; $17,20 cash; $17,42½ February; $17,70a17,75 March. Lard steady; $11,17½ cash; $11,30 February; $11,42½a11,45 March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1,07.

On call board wheat was ½c higher. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork higher at $17,55 February; 17,85 March. Lard firmer; 11½c March.

### New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Flour: shade more doing; receipts 8,500 barrels; superfine western and State $5,40a5,80; common to good $5,75a5,90; good to choice $5,95a6,10; white wheat extra $6,15a7,75; extra Ohio $5,80a7,75; St. Louis $5,90a8,85. Rye flour steady; $4,75a5,15. Cornmeal steady; $2,85a3,10. Wheat: more doing; receipts 12,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,28a1,39; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,42; No. 3 $1,35a1,36; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,39. Rye firmer; western 82a85c. Barley and Malt firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 47,000 bush. Oats in little better demand and prices unchanged; receipts 15,000 bush. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 18c. Sugar dull; and heavy; fair to good refining 9⅝c; prime 9 3-4c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull and nominal; naphtha 15c; crude 16c; refined 27c. Rosin steady. Turpentine heavy; 47a47½c. Eggs quiet. Cheese active; western 30a33c. Whisky quiet, steady and unchanged; $1,13. Pork dull and unsettled; $17,90. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard closed heavy; prime steam $11,40a11,45. Butter unchanged.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3. — Clover seed scarce. 14a14½c. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6,25a11,25. Wheat dull; amber $1,48a1,49; white $1,50. Rye firm; 78½a82c. Oats firm; western mixed 39½a43c. Corn steady; yellow new 56a56½c; sail 58a58½c. Lard: 10¾a11½c. Pork: $17,25. Whisky: western $1,13. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county 32a33c; firsts 27a30c; western extra 25a27c; firsts 21a22c. Eggs: firm; 34a36c.

### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour active and higher; medium to choice winter extra unchanged; double extra spring $4,75a5,25. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall 39⅛a40½c. Corn steady at 40½a40⅝c. Oats firm; No. 2 32½c. Rye and barley unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,06a1,07. Pork: $17,25 asked. Lard: offerings very light at 11½c. Bulk meats: some sales lower; shoulders 6⅝c; clear rib 8⅞c; long clear 8⅝c. Bacon dull at 8, 10 and 10½c.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour strong and higher. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; red $1,35a1,45. Corn moderately active and higher at 45a46c. Oats quiet and firm at 33a38c. Rye: demand fair and market firm at 80a81c. Barley quiet at $1a1,05. Pork quiet but firm at $17,50. Lard dull; steam 11c. Bulk meats inactive at 6¾, 6⅞, 8¾, 9a9½c, all partly cured, loose. Bacon quiet at 7¾, 10a10 1-4c. Whisky active at $1,06; sales for to-morrow at $1,07. Butter heavy.

### Foreign.

LONDON, January 3.—Refined petroleum 19a19½d.

ANTWERP, January 3.—Refined petroleum 52½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton buoyant; 6 13-16a7d; sales 32,000 bales; speculation and export 6,000; American 12,000; California white wheat average 11sa11s 3d; Club 11s 2da11s 6d; red western spring 10sa10s 10d; winter 10sa10s 8d. Flour 24a26s. Corn 26¾a27¼s. Oats 3⅜s. Barley 3⅜s. Pork 67s. Refined petroleum 20d; spirits 13d.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 3. — Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,44; extra white Michigan held at $1,44; No. 2 Kansas red $1,32½; rejected red $1,09. Corn quiet; high mixed 46½c; new No. 2 44c; damaged 42c; new rejected 43½c. Oats dull and nominal.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour scarce; extra $4,75a5; family $5,50a5,75. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; 44c. Rye firm; 80c. Oats unchanged. Pork steady; $17,50. Bulk meats quiet; 7a9½a9⅝c. Lard dull; tierces 12c; kegs 12½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firmer; closed firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,27¾; No. 3 $1,17¼; No. 1 $1,32¼. Corn steady; No. 2 44c. Oats dull; No. 2 33c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1 72a73c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 81c; No. 3 dull at 40½c.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 3.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,42; red Wabash $1,45; extra white Michigan $1,60. Corn unchanged.

### Boston.

BOSTON, January 3.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family unchanged. Corn steady.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Cotton strong; middling 12c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 178; shipments 825. Others unchanged.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 3. — Petroleum firm; s. w. 110 test 27c.

### Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Beeves: receipts in two days 990, against 2,550 in the same time last week, and 1,780 due; prices a fraction higher than on Monday; trade dull; some very common dry cows at $3,50a4 live weight; fat bulls $3a6 live weight; poor to fair steers and oxen $8 to $10,25; good to prime $10,50a11,50; extra $11,75a12,25. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day were 9,500, against 3,160 in the same time last week; 2,500 back on the road; not much trade; market unsettled; ordinary to good sheep $4,50a6,50. Swine; receipts 3,070 in two days, against 6,690 in the same time last week; a dozen car loads due; none for sale alive, but firm feeling, with good corn fed wanted at $7 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Cattle: receipts 1,122; total for the week 2,669; no market to-day; only thirteen cars fresh arrived on sale, and ten shipped through first hands; sales of three cars steers, 1,328 lbs., at $5,80; shippers hardly supplied. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; total for the week 5,500; market quiet; prices ¼c weaker than Monday on western stock; sales of 4 cars common to medium sheep $3,87 1-2a4,25; 1 car good, averaging 95 lbs., at $5,12 1-2; 1 car Canada sheep and 1 car Canada lambs at $6 all offered. Hogs: receipts 2,400; total for the week 6,800; market moderately active; sales 9 cars Yorkers, light to medium, $6,65a6,80, averaging 174 to 194 lbs., and 4 cars heavy at $6,80a7; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; shipments 2,000; steady, firm and in good demand; butchers' common $2,50a3,50; best $3,75a4,00; medium shipping $4,25a4,62½; best shipping $5a5,50. Hogs: receipts 30,000 head; shipments 1,600; heavy 10a20c lower; closing weak; buyers' holding off; light $6,10a6,15; packing $6,20a6,40; shipping $6,65a6,70. Sheep: receipts 1,600 head; active; medium $4a4,50; best $5a5,50; common $3a3,50.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Hogs steady; packing $6a6,40; choice to extra $6,45a6,50. Cattle: good demand for shipping grades; fancy steers 5¼a5½c; good to prime $4,60a5,00.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Hogs steady; common $5,50a6; fair to good light $6,10a6,50; packing $6,60a6,85; heavy $6,90a7.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 3.—Hogs firm; $6,25a6,50; receipts 3,600 head.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Business continues light with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods are firmly held in first hands. Medium and dark fancy prints are in fair demand and steady. Ginghams, dress goods and shawls are dull. Men's wear woolens are in moderate request. Flannels and blankets are quiet. Foreign goods are dull.

### Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton steady; 12 1-4a12 13-16c; futures closed weak; January 12 27-32a12⅞c; February 13 5-16c; March 13 15-32c; April 13 11-16a13 23-32c.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS<br>
WHOLESALE HARDWARE<br>
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

PLOW WORKS.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.<br>
F. M. HASLETT & CO.,<br>
MANUFACTURERS OF<br>
PLOW, CARRIAGE<br>
And Machine Bolts, &c.<br>
OFFICE AND WORKS,<br>
Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL<br>
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)<br>
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.<br>
TERMS $2 PER DAY.<br>
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

## RIVER NEWS.

### State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE James D. Parker carried 141 bales of cotton to Vicksburgh on her down trip, and she did a big way business besides.

THE Robert Mitchell, with considerable sugar and molasses consigned to Pittsburgh merchants, is frozen in at Louisville.

THE only encouraging feature we have to report is that several new boats are in negotiation, and the prospects are more favorable for our builders.

THE steamer Ella remains high and dry, but straight and safe, in the L'Anguille River, 2 miles below Marianna and 30 miles above Helena, Ark. Captain Bowman, who has charge of the boat, writes that he amuses himself fishing, and that he caught 97 on a single occasion one day last week.

THERE is no change to note in the situation. The predictions made by some of the knowing ones that there would be a break up about the 1st of the new year, have not yet been realized, and judging from present indications are not likely to be very soon, as the weather is growing colder and the ice thicker.

THE large cotton packets between Vicksburg and New Orleans are cutting down their loads of cotton fully one-fourth, and experience great trouble in getting through even then. The Natchez was aground last trip at Kemp's with only 4,200 bales, and the Lee on her last trip down only attempted to take 3,500 bales—about half a trip for her.

THE United States Local Inspectors for the Louisville District, during the past year, have issued licenses to 275 steamboat officers and inspected 48 steamers, the total tonnage being 13,649 19 tons; 17 new steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,968.70, have been built in the district; 7 steamers have been dismantled and gone out of service, aggregating a tonnage of 3,474.77; 2 steamers have been sunk, dismantled and abandoned, tonnage 499.47; 143 boilers have been subjected to hydrostatic test, 45 boilers have been found defective; 2 boilers have been condemned from further use.

COM. W. H. FRY, President of the Madison Marine Railway and Dock Co., makes the following statement of work done at the company's yards during the year 1876: New boats built—Bonanza, Virgie Lee, Louis A. Sherley, Fannie Moore, John H. Hanna and Calumet, with two model barges, at a total cost of $95,050. Old boats repaired—St. Francis Belle, Thos. Conway, Bannock City, Enterprise, Hudson, Bostona and Wildwood, at a total cost of $13,500. The contract is closed with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Co. for a towboat, 200 feet long, 32 feet beam and 6 feet hold.

DR. THOS. J. GRIFFITHS, Surgeon in Charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Louisville, reports the following as the condition of the hospital under his charge during December, 1876: Number patients remaining the last day of November, 70; number patients admitted during December, 91; number patients treated during December; 161; number patients discharged during December, 72; number patients died during December, 1; number patients remaining on the last day of December, 88; number out-door marine patients treated during December, 10. Died—Pat. Collins, rouster, steamer Alex. Kendall.

A MEMPHIS paper (of Sunday) says: Captain Oliver Doud did a fine job of work with the towboat Ark yesterday. He turned her loose about the middle of the afternoon and crushed ice all along the harbor from the islands above the city to the head of President's Island. It was a tight job, the ice being tough and from 3 to 4 inches thick. Great fields of the frozen liquid were plowed out by the sharp prow of the Ark, and they went drifting slowly down the stream, much to the relief of the water craft, all of which are so tightly beset in its chill embrace. Captain Doud deserves praise for his industry and enterprise, and the boats in port should reward him substantially. In addition to other good service, the Ark pulled the Grand Tower, Church, Mary Houston and Ashland off from the bank upon which they were caught by the declining river.

THE St. Louis *Republican*: It appears somebody wants to know something more about the Valley Forge, first iron boat on the Western rivers. The hull was 180 feet long, breadth 29 feet, depth, 5½ feet. Across her deck and guards at the widest point the breadth was 49½ feet. The frame of the boat was of angle iron, the bottom and decks T iron and the outside ¼ inch Juniata iron. The boiler of first deck was plate iron. There was an iron bulkhead the entire length of her hold, divided into eight water-tight compartments. She ran from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, St. Louis and Nashville. She continued to run from 1839 until 1848, although once sunk by running upon a snag, but was raised and repaired. In the spring of 1845, being unable to compete with newer boats of wood and larger capacity, she was dismantled, and the hull was cut up and sold to iron manufacturers. Her last trip was from Pittsburgh to McKeesport, with a picnic party, in July, 1845.

SMITH & SHEPLER,<br>
CELEBRATED<br>
Feed Water Boiler Washer.<br>
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.<br>
This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.<br>
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON, Manufacturers,<br>
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.<br>
Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,<br>
In Germania Bank Building<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.<br>
CAPITAL, . . . . . . $200,000<br>
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.<br>
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.<br>
Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!<br>
NEW BEANS, SPLIT PEAS,<br>
HOMINY, GREEN PEAS,<br>
ONIONS, POTATOES,<br>
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.<br>
FOR SALE BY<br>
Watt, Lang & Co.,<br>
331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.<br>
LAING & M'KALLIP<br>
Commission Merchants,<br>
And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.<br>
357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,<br>
WHOLESALE<br>
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER<br>
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,<br>
Commission Merchants,<br>
And Dealers in<br>
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.<br>
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.<br>
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,<br>
FAMILY GROCERS,<br>
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,<br>
No. 15 MARKET STREET,<br>
Corner of First avenue.

JUST RECEIVED!<br>
20 cars Western and New York State Barley,<br>
6 cars choice Oats,<br>
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow,)<br>
4 cars Middlings,<br>
3 cars Bran,<br>
3,000 India Bags,<br>
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.<br>
For sale by KEIL & RITCHART,<br>
349 Liberty street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT<br>
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.<br>
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.<br>
MANUFACTURERS OF<br>
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.<br>
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE<br>
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,<br>
Pittsburgh, Pa.<br>
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market in barrels or bags. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cart ge<br>
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,<br>
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,<br>
REFINERS OF<br>
PETROLEUM<br>
For Export and Home Consumption.<br>
Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,<br>
Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.<br>
Home Trade Office and Warehouse,<br>
Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,<br>
PITTSBURGH.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,<br>
Iron Bank Block,<br>
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,<br>
PITTSBURGH.<br>
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000<br>
Stockholders Individually Liable.<br>
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT<br>
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.<br>
DIRECTORS.<br>
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James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,<br>
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Collections made to all points in the United State and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CENTRAL BANK,<br>
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,<br>
PITTSBURGH.<br>
CAPITAL.....................$100,00<br>
Incorporated by Legislature.<br>
Bank of Discount and Deposit.<br>
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.<br>
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.<br>
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK<br>
No. 171 Federal Street<br>
ALLEGHENY.<br>
CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000.<br>
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Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,<br>
R. W. Cartwright,<br>
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,<br>
OF PITTSBURGH.<br>
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.<br>
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.<br>
J. W. COOK, President.<br>
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.<br>
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,<br>
BANKERS,<br>
No. 57 Market Street,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.<br>
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.<br>
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.<br>
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of<br>
United States Securities.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.<br>
Anderson & Passavant,<br>
SUCCESSORS TO<br>
ANDERSON & WOODS,<br>
MANUFACTURERS OF<br>
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,<br>
Of every description. Also,<br>
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.<br>
Corner Ross and First Avenue,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.<br>
Smith, Sutton & Co.,<br>
SUCCESSORS TO<br>
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,<br>
Manufacturers of all kinds of<br>
STEEL<br>
ALSO,<br>
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.<br>
OFFICE AND WORKS,<br>
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,<br>
ALLEGHENY.<br>
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.<br>
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.<br>
Manufacturers of every description of<br>
Cast and German Steel,<br>
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.<br>
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave'

Black Diamond Steel Works.<br>
PARK, BRO. & CO.<br>
Manufacturers of all descriptions of<br>
STEEL.<br>
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.<br>
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,<br>
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET<br>
PITTSBURGH PA.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,<br>
MANUFACTURER OF<br>
FIRE BRICK,<br>
Of any desired size and shape. Also<br>
Every Variety of Tiles,<br>
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.<br>
OFFICE,<br>
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,<br>
(LIMITED.)<br>
Manufacturers of Superior<br>
FIRE BRICK,<br>
Adapted for all purposes.<br>
Steel and Siemen<br>
FURNACE BRICK<br>
A SPECIALTY.<br>
Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.<br>
OFFICE, 373 LIBERTY STREET,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON AND STEEL.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.<br>
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.<br>
PROPRIETORS OF<br>
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,<br>
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and<br>
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,<br>
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.<br>
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON<br>
AND<br>
STEEL WORKS.<br>
BROWN & CO.,<br>
Manufacture of the<br>
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF<br>
IRON AND STEEL,<br>
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality, Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,<br>
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.<br>
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.<br>
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,<br>
Manufacturers of every description of<br>
SHEET AND BAR IRON,<br>
Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.<br>
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,<br>
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE. W. J. MILLER, JR.<br>
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY<br>
And Machine Works.<br>
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,<br>
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,<br>
Machinists and Iron Founders.<br>
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.<br>
Turbine Water Wheels.<br>
Agents for Defeur & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.<br>
OFFICE AND WORKS,<br>
No. 39 Water Street,<br>
PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.<br>
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,<br>
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.<br>
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,<br>
FOUNDERS and<br>
MACHINISTS,<br>
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,<br>
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.<br>
A. GARRISON & CO.,<br>
MANUFACTURERS OF<br>
Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.<br>
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.<br>
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,<br>
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,<br>
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,<br>
AND<br>
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,<br>
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.<br>
Office and Warehouse<br>
No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.<br>
DR. DAVIESON,<br>
Late of Philadelphia, may be consulted as usual, at his office and residence,<br>
No. 2 Eighth St., Pittsburgh,<br>
In all cases of Private or Nervous Diseases and General Debility, whether arising from the indiscretion of youth or excess.<br>
Having made diseases of men a specialty for the past twenty years, sufferers may consult him with certainty of successful treatment.<br>
Every case strictly confidential.<br>
No. 2 Eighth street, Pittsburgh.<br>
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. till 3 P. M.; 5 P. M. till 8 P. M. daily. Sundays 9 till 2.

DR. WHITTIER,<br>
Founder and Proprietor of the<br>
Keystone Dispensary<br>
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,<br>
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.<br>
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.<br>
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.<br>
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE.<br>
144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Sold at office or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address<br>
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,<br>
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 30 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PRESCRIPTION. FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y<br>
BUILDERS OF<br>
Iron and Wooden Bridges,<br>
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.<br>
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh: 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by<br>
J. R. CANFIELD<br>
118 Water street

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:15 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m.; arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train daily, except Monday | 12:41 a. m. |
| Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday | 7:51 a. m. |
| Cincinnati Express daily | 8:11 a. m. |
| Pacific Express daily | 1:41 p. m. |
| Way Passenger daily | 8:26 p. m. |
| Fast Line daily | 11:11 p. m. |
| Johnstown accommodation | 10:26 a. m. |

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:51, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m. and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:21, and 9:21 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m. Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m. and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time);

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler...7:11 a. m.<br>
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler.......2:31 p. m.<br>
BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at 7:46 a. m.<br>
FREEPORT ACCOM......................4:56 p. m.<br>
SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.<br>
SHARPSBURG ACCOM.....................8:41 p. m.<br>
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER.....3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler......9:58 a. m.<br>
Mail Train, connecting from Butler....5:26 p. m.<br>
Butler Ac. 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at 6:56 p. m.<br>
Freeport Accom...........................8:06 a. m.<br>
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.<br>
Sharpsburg Accom........................9:51 p. m.<br>
Market Train from Butler ...............9:01 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.<br>
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crestline Mail | 6:12am | Atlantic Ex. | 2:42am |
| Erie & Asht. Ex | 7:37am | Wheeling Ex. | 10:47am |
| Cl. & Wh'g Mail | 8:32am | Chicago Ex. | 12:27pm |
| Chicago Ex. | 9:12am | Erie & Ash. Ex | 2:42pm |
| Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 1:52pm | Chicago Mail | 3:42pm |
| Pacific Ex. | 2:12pm | Cleveland Ex. | 3:52pm |
| Wheeling Ex. | 4:17pm | Ch. & St. L. Ex. | 7:47pm |
| Erie & War Ex | 4:37pm | Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 7:57pm |
| Fast Line | 11:42pm | Erie Ex. | 11:27pm |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver Falls Ac. | 8:47am | Leetsdale Ac. | 6:42am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 10:27am | Leetsdale Ac. | 7:27am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 12:07pm | Beaver Falls Ac. | 8:12am |
| Sharpsville Ac. | 1:12pm | Enon Accom. | 8:47am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 2:37pm | Sharps & War ac | 10:12am |
| Enon Accom. | 3:37pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 12:52pm |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 5:12pm | Beaver Falls Ac. | 2:12pm |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 6:22pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 4:22pm |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 9:27pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 7:22pm |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 11:22pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 10:02pm |
| Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 12:42pm | Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 9:52am |

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.<br>
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific Express | 8:42am |
| Fast Line | 11:32pm |
| Steubenville Accommodation | 7:17am |
| Washington Accommodation | 9:17am |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 11:02am |
| Dennison Accommodation | 3:52pm |
| Washington Accommodation | 3:52pm |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 6:12pm |
| Mansfield Accommodation | 11:02pm |
| Sunday Church Train to McDonald | 12:47pm |
| Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield | 9:42pm |

ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 8:02am |
| Fast Line | 7:57pm |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 6:47am |
| Washington Accommodation | 8:22am |
| Dennison Accommodation | 9:42am |
| McDonald's Accommodation | 2:02pm |
| Washington Accommodation | 3:57pm |
| Steubenville Accommodation | 5:32pm |
| Mansfield Accommodation | 7:17pm |
| Church Train from McDonald | 9:57am |

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.<br>
S. M. FELTON, JR., Gen. Supt.<br>
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, DEC. 4th, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fayette co. Ac. | 7:10am | McKeesport Ac. | 6:45am |
| McKeesport Ac | 8:42am | McKeesport Ac. | 7:40am |
| Through Mail | 9:24am | W. Newton Ac. | 8:25am |
| McKeesport Ac. | 11:20am | Through Express | 8:35am |
| McKeesport Ac. | 2:30pm | Uniontown Ex | 9:40am |
| Uniontown Ex. | 3:55pm | McKeesport Ac | 12:40pm |
| McKeesport Ac. | 4:15pm | McKeesport Ac. | 2:50pm |
| W. Newton Ac. | 5:05pm | Fayette co. Ex. | 5:33pm |
| McKeesport Ac. | 6:20pm | McKeesport Ac. | 6:00pm |
| Through Ex. | 7:00pm | McKeesport Ac. | 7:32pm |
| McKeesport Ac. | 11:15pm | Through Mail. | 8:20pm |
| Church Train | 12:45pm | Church Train | 10:05am |
| Church Train | 2:30pm | Church Train | 6:45pm |
| Through Ex. | 11.00pm | | |

Through Express arrives daily. Through Mail arrives daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. daily, except Sunday, arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:05 a. m., New York 6:25 a. m.

Through Express leaving at 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arrives at Washington 6:35 a. m., Baltimore 8.30 a. m., Richmond 11:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:15 p. m., New York 5:05 p. m.

Through Express leaving at 11 p. m. Sundays only, arrives at Washington 12 noon, Baltimore 1:40 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.<br>
L. M. COLE, Genl. Ticket Agent.<br>
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monon. Mail | 9:10am | Pittsburgh Ac. | 8:37am |
| Monon. ac. | 10:53am | Pittsburgh Ex. | 10:31am |
| Monongahela ex | 3:05pm | Pittsburgh Ac. | 1:37pm |
| Monongahela ac | 5:50pm | Pittsburgh Mail | 5:20pm |

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 6:00 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6.22 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 8:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.<br>
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnolds Park Accom | 6:50am | Night Express | 6:20am |
| Buffalo Ex. | 8:15am | Arnolds Park ac | 6:40am |
| S. Works Ac | 10:15am | S. Works Ac | 8:10am |
| Freeport Ac. | 11:40am | Arnolds Park ac | 9:55am |
| Titusville Ex. | 1:55pm | Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac. | 11:15am |
| Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac. | 3:20pm | S. Works Ac. | 1:45pm |
| Arnolds Park Ac | 5:00pm | Titusville Ex. | 2:35pm |
| S. Works Ac. | 6:15pm | Freeport Ac. | 6:00pm |
| Night Ex. | 8:35pm | Arnolds Park ac | 7:30pm |
| Arnolds Park ac | 11:10pm | Buffalo Ex. | 7:58pm |

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.<br>
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!<br>
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.<br>
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in<br>
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH<br>
COAL.<br>
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.<br>
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above Coal.

# HOME NEWS.

*Rising, followed by falling, barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, warmer and generally clear weather, are indicated for to-day.*

**Illness of Norris A. Clowes.**

Yesterday Mr. G. L. Braun, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, received a letter from the authorities of a hospital in St. Louis making inquiries concerning Mr. Norris A. Clowes, who is said to be fatally ill in that institution. The cause of his illness was not stated. Mr. Clowes is well and favorably known in this city, having been connected with the press for several years, and during a portion of the time with the GAZETTE. He is a very ready writer and an accomplished journalist. His fine social qualities and his courteous and genial manners made everybody he met a friend of his. He has a great many acquaintances in this city, and there is not one but would sincerely regret to hear of his death. He is a young man, hardly yet in the prime of life, and we trust that he may survive for future years of usefulness and happiness.

**The Snow and the Railroads.**

The snow storm still interferes with the railroads more or less. The trains yesterday on all roads reaching the city were more or less delayed. The Fast Line west was reported three and a half hours late at Harrisburg last evening. The trains connecting with it on the Fort Wayne and Panhandle roads did not wait for the arrival of the train. All the trains yesterday were more or less delayed. The Cincinnati Express yesterday afternoon had five Adams Express cars, a Limited Mail car and three postal cars of solid mail matter, attached to a long train of passenger coaches. One of the express cars was filled with packages of silver coin from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. There were ten kegs, each containing $5,000.

### FIGURES OF INTEREST.

**Cost of the Schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Last Year.**

From the annual report of State Superintendent Wickersham it is learned that the estimated value of the school property in Allegheny county is $3,779,900. The total amount of taxes levied in Pittsburgh, in 1876, for school purposes was $525,299.80. The total receipts during the school year, were $568,542.36; expenditures $496,879.64. The value of school property is $1,874,900. In Allegheny city the total amount levied was $217,865.01; the receipts, $286,159.23; and expenditures, $284,108 55. School property is valued at $984,000. It is estimated that in Allegheny city there are 1,700 children of proper age who do not attend school. The average salaries of male teachers in Pittsburgh per month is $166.50, and of females, $52. In Allegheny the average salaries of males is $141.70, and of females, $51.13. The number of pupils attending schools in Allegheny city is 9,129, and the average attendance, 7,879. In Pittsburgh the whole number attending is 21,888, and the average, 14,500. The cost of teaching each scholar per month in Allegheny city is reported at $1.52, and in Pittsburgh, $1.07.

### A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

**A Voracious Fish Entombed in an Oyster Shell.**

A reporter of the GAZETTE was yesterday afternoon shown what is certainly a curiosity. This was a fish, four and a half or five inches in length, somewhat resembling the catfish that inhabit our rivers, which had been taken out of an oyster shell. An evening or two ago a gentleman went into John O'Brien's saloon, on Smithfield street, above Strawberry alley, and called for a "half dozen raw on the half shell." While opening the shells the manipulator of the bivalves was astounded on opening one that looked like it contained a fine oyster, to discover the fish, snugly ensconced therein, but dead and flat. The gentleman took the fish to Mr. Wm. Dauler, in the furniture store next door, who placed it in a bottle of alcohol. How it got in the shell is an unsolvable enigma, except on the hypothesis that it entered to devour the oyster, while the latter had its shell open. Mr. Dauler proposes to give the fish—which, for the singularity of its development, is a novelty in itself—to the Western University, his *Alma Mater*, to be placed in the museum.

### POVERTY PALACE.

**The Poor Entertained at the Young Men's Home.**

That admirably conducted institution, the "Young Men's Home," has connected with it a charitable feature of which the following is a brief of the annual report: The "Home" proper is a hot[illegible] young men, conducted on a first-class principle at reasonable prices. Everything is neat, clean, comfortable and congenial, and it is an institution that many other cities would do well to duplicate for the convenience and welfare of young men who are without family ties. Attached to it is a large room where impecunious persons may obtain lodgings free of charge and also two meals a day. The "brokers" are allowed three lodgings and six meals, and are then expected (save in exceptional cases) to have found employment or remove to other quarters. The profits of the hotel are devoted to the support of this charitable department. It is admirably conducted by the Rev. Mr. Long and his estimable lady, assisted by Mr. Davenport, a very pleasant and affable gentleman, as clerk, and Mr. J. G. Andrews who is in charge of the "tramp department." The following report of the charity lodging room for the year 1876 will allow the reader to form some estimate of the poor in our midst:

| | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| Whole number admitted | 10,416 | 13,670 |
| Free meals | 42,282 | 61,993 |
| Free lodgings | 40,955 | 51,960 |
| No. religious services held | 469 | 462 |
| Signers of "Home Temperance" pledge | 2,286 | 2,589 |

The figures indicate a falling off of the unsupporting element in our city that is a matter of congratulation.

### A. O. U. W.

**Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Preparations Made to Receive the Visitors.**

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be held in this city, commencing next Thursday morning. The prospective gathering is a matter of great interest to our local lodges, and every preparation has been made to give the visitors a fitting welcome and entertain them well. The Grand Lodge embraces many representative men, not only of the Order, but of the State, and is a body of dignity, intelligence and large powers.

The meeting this year is one of unusual interest, from the fact that some business—brought up by the rapid increase of the order in the State, which necessitates some changes and enlargement of powers for subordinate lodges—is to be discussed and disposed of. The meeting will be held in Schiller Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Liberty street. There will be two sessions each day; and the evening will be devoted to social interchanges. On Thursday evening a grand banquet and ball will be given at the hall in honor of the visitors. The meeting of the Grand Lodge throughout promises to be one of the most pleasant and harmonious in the history of the order in the State, and its influence on the future of the organization will lead to a still further enlargement of its boundaries, and to a still closer and more fraternal unification of the "brotherhood."

### AMONG OUR LOCAL ARTISTS.

**The Weekly Meetings of the Art Association—How the Knights of the Brush Entertain Themselves.**

The Pittsburgh Art Association, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, after transacting sundry business matters, proceeded to examine the sketches presented by the various members in illustration of "Turning a New Leaf," the subject decided on at a previous meeting. As this was the first essay of the club in this department, a great deal of interest was, of course, felt by every one, and considerable pains were taken to produce pictures worthy of the occasion. Of course the temperance movement supplied its quota of suggestions, and Mr. Murphy was represented endeavoring to persuade the unfortunate objects of his solicitude to "turn over a new leaf."

A second sketch depicted a young man deeply interested in the perusal of a book, disregarding the calls of his companions who are seen going into a saloon across the street. Another sketch following somewhat the same train of thought, showed a young man earnestly engaged in prayer, his hands clasped on the Bible open before him, while behind him were French novels, playing cards, broken wine glasses and, dreadful to relate, a woman's picture. There was a clever water-color drawing of an old and new almanac hanging up together, the first leaf of the latter slightly turned. Another pretty idea was that of a young mother tossing her baby above her head; while another artist of a mediaeval turn of mind represented a monk at work illuminating a fresh page of a large book. Old father Time came in allegorically in another sketch—preparing a new leaf in the calendar. In one instance alone the new leaf seemed to have brought the individual turning it into trouble. This was a leaf of tobacco which a boy had been smoking until forced to throw it away by his father, who was enforcing his orders with an uplifted cane.

The sketches as a whole showed much talent, though in some cases they were rather too "sketchy." The Association proposes to meet every Tuesday evening during the winter. The subject for sketches to be presented next Tuesday is an illustration of one of Whittier's poems. The Association, we are glad to say, is steadily growing, new applicants for admission presenting themselves every week. The annual election for officers will take place to-day—the Association meeting for the purpose at the School of Design.

**Cheaper** than candy and more wholesome are the fancy small cakes made by S. S. Marvin & Co., retail, 18 Fifth avenue, and by all grocers.

# A PASTOR'S FAREWELL.

## An Eloquent and Touching Discourse by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D.

**The Parting of Pastor and People in the Sixth Presbyterian Church—A Tender Retrospect of Fifteen Years Work in the Pulpit—Some Impressive Admonitions from the Retiring Pastor, Counselor and Friend.**

We print below the eloquent farewell sermon, delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson, to his former parishioners of the Sixth Presbyterian church, this city. The circumstances of Dr. Wilson's retiracy from a pulpit in which he had for so many years honored his profession and himself, and had been singularly successful in the Master's work, are familiar to our readers, and they will be interested in the sermon, which is full of beauty of thought, of tender reminiscences, and of wise counsel. We give the sermon in full, and bespeak for it a careful perusal.

Dr. Wilson said:

I shall not preach an historical or a statistical sermon this morning, although the materials for such a sermon are abundant and inviting. In working up these materials there would be inevitably more or less of apparent egotism, and this I desire to avoid. My text is Heb. xiii:20-21: "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant."

"Make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

This is the benediction of the great Apostle upon the Hebrew Christians, in whom He had so great an interest, and for whom He felt so deep and so tender a sympathy. By faith He seems to open the treasures of divine love and grace, and with an unstinted hand to pour these blessings, in all their fulness, upon the heads of those for whom He had labored and prayed. These wonderful blessings are not peculiar to the Hebrew Christians, but are the common inheritance of all the people of God in all ages of the world. And what an inheritance it is to the church, and to each member of that church!

I. The God of peace as a Father.

II. The risen, the ascended, the glorified Saviour as a pastor.

III. The blood of the everlasting covenant as a charter of right, of privelege and of salvation.

IV. Perfection in every good work as the aim of human life.

V. The sufficiency of Christ as an unfailing recourse in all labor and trial.

VI. And as the end of all the glory of Jesus Christ.

Let us notice briefly these points:

I. You have the God of peace as your Father. Through the death of Jesus Christ, God, the Father, is reconciled. He is at peace with the believing soul. Not sullenly, not reluctantly or grudgingly does the father accept the sacrifice of the Son as a satisfaction, as an atonement; not coldly or perfunctorily does he come in relations of peace and reconciliation with the sinner, but the moment that the soul accepts by faith the finished work of Christ, all past sins are forgotten forever. They are blotted out. They are cast into the depths of the sea. They are all covered by the blood of Jesus, and even the eye of divine justice can discover no sin through or beneath that blood. The sinner then stands in the righteousness of Christ, and as the Father loves the son so does He love those for whom the son died. With divine complacency he regards those who through faith accept the benefits of the death of Christ, and who have wrapped around them the robe of the righteousness of Christ. He is at peace with them, and to them he is the very God of peace. So profound is this peace, so solid and enduring, so secured against all risk of disturbance and loss that to the quickened vision of the believing soul God appears as the God of peace. The blessed and overwhelming fact of reconciliation becomes conspicuous and pre-eminent.

Nor does the Father with judicial coldness pronounce the acquittal of the sinner and then retire within his own infinite sufficiency and leave that justified sinner to fight his battles single-handed and unaided, but he rests not until, through the Holy Spirit, he has established intimate and confidential relations with that soul. He not only makes reconciliation a fact but he makes it an experience. Through his word and by his spirit he so exhibits his love, [illegible] compassion, and condescension and sympathy, and faithfulness that the believer is constrained to cry, *Abba, Father*. Not only is the peace an established fact but this fact is made manifest in the experience of the believer, and *it is a peace which passeth all understanding*. It is no fictitious peace; it is no hollow truce; it rests on no uncertain conditions, on no shifting foundations. It rests on the perfectly adjusted relations between God and the soul; and in the adjustment of these relations nothing has been overlooked or omitted which could, in any way, or to any degree, contribute to the perfection and everlasting security of this peace. The sinner looks over his past life—over the dark past it may be—but with unspeakable joy he sees the precious blood of Jesus covering it all; he looks into his evil and corrupt heart but he sees the blood of Christ cleansing from all sin; he looks tremblingly into the unknown future but he hears the voice of Christ who ever lives to make intercession cheering him onward. *It is perfect peace.*

But as doctrine does not rest in theory, but when received produces experience, so experience does not remain in the region of the affections, but produces practical results. This peace in the heart makes its warmth felt on others. The reflex of love to God is love to man; and so the reflex of peace with God is peace with our fellow men. The legend is that when the apostle John was so old and feeble that he had to be carried to church he would repeat again and again the injunction, as he was borne up the aisle, "Little children, love one another." This was his last sermon—his dying testimony.

Remember that the God of peace is your God and Father. *Let brotherly love continue.* For the last fifteen years we have dwelt together in peace. We have not spent our time in biting and devouring one another. Through the grace of God we have found enough to do without that. We have found enough to do in fighting Satan and in battling for the truth and the right. There has scarcely been a jar in the congregation in these fifteen years, and in the session there has not been even a jar; and truer brotherly union and friendship than that which has subsisted between the pastor and the elders I do not expect to enjoy until I get to heaven. Let no bickerings, no little jealousies, no heart-burnings arise among you. Keep your great work in view, and keep steadily at it. This will keep out of the church a hundred difficulties which otherwise would be sure to creep in. If you do not understand a brother, go to him and talk to him face to face. Look each other in the eye honestly for five minutes and you will understand each other. I charge you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, *Let brotherly love continue.*

II. You have the risen, the ascended and glorified Saviour as pastor.

A pastor is a shepherd. He feeds and leads the sheep. Christ is the great Shepherd of the sheep. Jesus Christ is the great Pastor of the Church. Other pastors are only under-shepherds. So that, in this sense, a church can never be without a pastor.

When Christ came from the tomb He did not forget His work. He was still the great Shepherd of sheep. His interest in His work is as great now as it was when He wore the crown of thorns, carried his cross to Calvary, and, although exalted and crowned, He is still the great Shephard of the sheep. His interest in His work has not abated an iota; and His shepherd's crook is the sceptre of the universe. To that sceptre every power in the universe is subject, and over every interest of the Church and of the believer that sceptre extends, and it is always at the service of the Church and of the Christian. He is, and has been, and will be the shepherd of His sheep. He delivered His people from Egyptian bondage, He made a path for them through the sea, He led them through the desert, He planted them in the promised land, He brought them back from captivity, He made the preaching of fishermen the wisdom of God and the power of God to the overthrow of false systems of religion and of philosophy, and to the building up of the kingdom of righteousness in the earth. Even to this day He has made good every promise which He has ever spoken concerning His Church. The good Shepherd gave His life for the sheep, will He, after that, abandon them to their enemies? No! He will lead them, feed them and defend them even unto death. He unites in himself all divine offices and attributes, and he devotes himself without reserve, in the fullness of his attributes and offices, to each one of his people. He who is the faithful witness, and the "First Begotten" of the dead, is also the Prince of the Kings of the earth; and this Redeemer is your Redeemer, and this God is your God. It is considered a great honor and advantage to have a friend at court, but your friend is the King himself—the King of Kings—the King of glory, the King of the universe. The great Pastor leads, feeds and defends his people and will do so even to the end.

I have stood beside many death-beds in this congregation. I have been with the people of God in great affliction, in deep troubles, but I have never heard one of them complain that Jesus Christ had proved faithless to his promises—*never*. I have stood beside many of your friends and acquaintances in the trying hour, who looked death in the face as calmly as they would look into the face of one of their dearest friends. Through the grace of this good Shepherd I have seen those who believed on him die not only without fear, but in rapture and triumph. I could stand here and relate incidents and reminiscences by the hour.

The room in which Lillie Fletcher died was the gate to heaven. It seemed as though she no longer belonged to the earth, but was speaking to us from the portals of the New Jerusalem, having already seen its glories, and being no stranger to its experiences. If ever there was a cool, clear intellect, it was the intellect of Jane Porter. As she lay dying, the very exquisite essence of the promises of God seemed to be filling her soul. She felt the dew from the everlasting fountains falling upon her. She calmly watched the symptoms of approaching death. "There," said she, "is the rattle in my throat. I shall not be able to talk much more." The room growing dark to her, she remarked that the lamp had gone out, but when told that it was still burning, she said: "Then my sight is gone. Lay my hands across my breast, and stand around me and see how a Christian can die. Death is not like what I thought it was at all. I thought it was painful, but there is no pain. I thought it was cold, but it is not. It is but a step." This was not fanaticism or enthusiasm, but was calm, clear, strong faith, looking up through the pearly gates. Her mind was intensely active to the last, and was perfectly unclouded. It was a beautiful and triumphant death.

One Sabbath night after services I went, in a drenching rain, to see, for the last time, old Mrs. Alexander. In the beginning of her sickness she had spoken to me of her being "*down in the ashes*," but then she was in the land of Beulah—on the mountain of myrrh and the hill of frankincense. To the question as to whether she was suffering, she replied: "O, no! O, no!" with an emphasis and an intonation as much as to say, "It is impossible for me to suffer. This is heaven!" Her five sons, her daughter and her son-in-law—all good singers—joined in singing her favorite hymns, she participating as long as her strength lasted. The room was filled with melody, and thus she went up singing to the gates of glory.

Fannie Black was not only willing to die, but had a great desire to depart and be with Christ. She said: "I have not the slightest desire to get better. I am just waiting till Jesus calls me. I only want to be with Jesus." Then tenderly putting her hand on her mother's cheek, and looking at her sister Blanche, she said: "Dear mother and dear sister, much as I love you, I do not want to stay with you any longer. I *only* want to be with Jesus. *You* must give me up. I have arranged all my earthly affairs. I leave my child, but I have not a care. I only want to be with Jesus. I hav'nt breath, or I would praise Him all the time here—*all the time, if I had breath.*" When she could no longer talk, her countenance would be lighted up with smiles of wonderful sweetness in response to the precious truths and promises of the Word of God. Her face shone as though it had been the face of an angel.

Thus the Great Shepherd has left His record all through this congregation, and in no single instance has He proved faithless or abandoned His people in the hour of trial. Through the valley of the shadow of death He has been with them, His rod and His staff have comforted them.

III. As the charter of right, and of privilege, and of salvation, you have the blood of the everlasting covenant.

Redemption is not a new idea nor an untried expedient; but it was devised by infinite wisdom, was executed by infinite power, and is secured, at every step and at every point, by eternal covenant.

God made a covenant with Israel at Sinai, and that covenant was solemnly ratified by the sprinkling of sacrificial blood upon the people. Thus they became the covenant people of God, and He became their God, and lead them and protected them, and saw that their clothes waxed not old upon them, and that their shoes waxed not old upon their feet. "He kept them as the apple of His eye." "He made them to suck honey out of the rock, and fed them with the fat of the kidneys of wheat." Under the new covenant the people of God are sprinkled with the blood of Jesus, and thus they become His covenant people and He becomes their covenant God. Will he be any more slack in fulfilling the conditions of this new covenant than He was in fulfilling the conditions of the old. Honey from the rock and the fat of the kidneys of wheat but faintly symbolize the richness and fullness of the spiritual blessings which God has in store for His people. Has He ever proved faithless to a single pledge? The blood of Christ guarantees every promise from that which secures the bread which shall be given and the waters that are sure, to that which opens the gates of the eternal city, and puts a palm in every victor hand and a crown on every victor brow. We pray to and we work for a covenant God who is faithful to His promises. The session of this church would be worse than infidels if they did not believe in the efficacy of prayer. There have been many wonderful instances of direct answers to prayer. When I returned from Europe the first time, on the first Sabbath that I preached as I remember, I was surprised to see Doctor George McCook, Sr., enter the church. He sat just there. You all knew him. Who in this city did not know old Doctor McCook? You know the kind of a man he had been. He was a good and an eminent citizen, a man of great intellect and of prodigious force of character, yet, as regards religion, he had been careless and reckless and had grown old and grayheaded in sin and rebellion against God. He was at that time nearly eighty years of age. On that Sabbath day, or a few Sabbath days after as I walked down the aisle at the close of the service, one of the elders proposed a concert of prayer in the session for the conversion of Doctor McCook. In a few weeks afterward Doctor McCook was preaching the Gospel in the lecture room with the fervor of an Apostle and with the simplicity of a little child. He was an illustrious trophy of redeeming grace, and O! how he magnified that grace which could save an old and hardened sinner like him. Two years afterward I visited him when on his death bed in New Lisbon, Ohio. Although weak in body his mind was strong and clear and his spirit was rejoicing in the glorious Gospel of the Son of God, and I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence that his ransomed spirit is before the eternal throne this morning singing praises to the Great Shepherd of the sheep. This is but one instance. I could relate instances and reminiscences of this kind by the hour. God is a faithful God, a God who answers prayer, who has answered prayer and who will answer prayer in all succeeding ages.

IV. Perfection in every good work should be the aim of every human life.

In all things that have life there is movement. The Christian life cannot be stationary. Where there is spiritual life there will be spiritual growth and spiritual progress, and the standard is perfection.

Three things are necessary to the health and growth of the body—food, air and exercise. Corresponding to these in the spiritual sphere are knowledge, prayer and activity. The Word of God furnishes spiritual food, prayer is the breath of the Christian and work for the Master develops the powers. Where these cease with respect to a Christian, he ceases to grow; and when they cease with respect to a church, it ceases to grow. Do not forget, my brethren, that the moment you cease to think of and to work for others, that moment you begin to die. Keep your beneficient agencies therefore in vigorous operation. Do not attempt to confine your life within your own circle. I know that in the judgment of some I have spent too much time in preaching on benevolence and beneficence, but in looking back over the past I am satified that I have not preached on these subjects enough. This church has been blessed because it has developed the grace of giving. The quickened and developed spiritual power of the church has manifested itself in various agencies and organizations for Christian activity, such as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, the Woman's Prayer Meeting, the Young Men's Prayer Meeting, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Mission Sabbath School. These have all been organized within the last fifteen years, and they have been a source of untold blessing and power to the church. Do not let them die. Cherish them. Watch over them, for as long as these organizations have life in them you will have life in the church.

Do not forget ordinary duties. Do not neglect the regular Sabbath services, nor any part of them. Do not forget the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Do not suppose that by doing some great thing once in a while you can condone for your neglect of these ordinary weekly duties. The power and efficiency of a church depend largely upon the interest that is taken in these meetings and exercises. Be regular in your attendance at all the meetings of the church and be there punctually. There is no excuse for being late at church. There is one fact which I mention here with some pride and complacency, and that is that in the past fifteen years I was never late at a single meeting of any kind except once. This morning fifteen years I came in a buggy, over very rough roads, from Sewickleyville, twelve miles away, and I was a few minutes behind time, but never afterwards. It is easier to be punctual than to be tardy. Cultivate the virtue of punctuality. The aim of the Christian is a high and noble one. It is no less than perfection in every good work. Let this aim be yours. In all this work we have as an unfailing source the infinite sufficiency of Christ.

*When I am weak then am I strong.* This was the experience of the Apostle, and the conditions of Christian experience have not changed in these eighteen hundred years. We are earthen vessels, but we can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us. Attempt nothing in your own strength. It is the privilege of the believer always to lean upon the omnipotence of the Son of God, and this omnipotence he finds available in all crises and emergencies, and finds it adequate to all necessities. The presence of Jesus can make a pile of blazing fagots a bed of roses, and "a prison a palace, a garden of pleasures, a field an orchard of delights." Dear old Samuel Rutherford used to say: "I am taught in this ill weather to go on the lee side of Christ, and put Him in between me and the storm." So you can always put Christ between you and the storm. Live, work, fight and suffer through Jesus Christ. Without Him your strength is as brittle as rotten stubble; without Him your good resolutions are as weak as the smoking flax. In the humble and faithful discharge of duty we are always helped. When I have leaned on God in my weakness I have never been deserted; but when I have trusted to my own wisdom and strength I have always been discomfitted. I have come into this pulpit more than once without either text or sermon, but if I came in the right spirit I was always carried through, whereas if I trusted to finely elaborated trains of thought I proceeded as heavily as the wheelless chariots of Pharoah in the Red Sea. The years in which my preaching was most extemporaneous and according to my own judgment and criticism most worthless were the years in which we reaped the richest harvests; while the year in which I preached the most elaborate sermons during my ministry here was the year in which there were fewer additions to the church than in any other year in all the fifteen. When I was best prepared intellectually, I ordinarily preached the worst. When I have preached with some kind of intellectual complacency I have never heard that any good came of it, but when I have so preached that I was ashamed to face the congregation in pronouncing the benediction, I have heard of souls being converted and comforted by the sermons. "When we are weak, then are we strong."

VI.—The end of all is the glory of Christ.

The Christian labors for no mere secular ends, nor for results which are uncertain or perishable. Riches dissolve like snow, empires crumble, but every particle of true Christian work goes into the imperishable results of the economy and kingdom of Christ, and consequently cannot be lost. Nothing of this kind can ever be lost. The desires and aspirations of the Christian are for the glory of Christ, and His labors go in along with the work of the Master to contribute to the supreme end. This furnishes a motive and an end worthy of a rational immortal creature. If you give your time and your labor to mere temporal schemes you spend your life upon that which sooner or later, and probably very soon, will crumble to nothingness; but if you put your work and your prayers into spiritual enterprises you contribute to that which is imperishable.

There was a young man in this church who became dissipated, was cast out of the church, broke his young wife's heart and sent her to a premature grave, spent all he had and through his debaucheries ruined his physical constitution. He set himself deliberately to lead a fast life and to see what was in it. I sat by his cot in one of the public hospitals of this city as he was wasting away in consumption, and in tones that thrilled along every fibre he told how he had tried sin and carnal pleasure and had found them a *cheat, a hollow cheat*; How he had been cheated out of his life, how Satan had decoyed him by his promises of pleasure, and how all these promises had proved utterly hollow and false. He always returned to this idea that he had played a game with Satan, but that he had been overreached, overmatched, deceived and cheated, and made a laughing-stock to devils. So will it be with every one who rejects Christ for the sinful pleasures of this world. I speak to young men this morning, whose feet are planted in the very path in which this young man went, and, sooner or later, that path will lead to the same bitter experience. Young men, do not let the devil, by his lies, cheat you out of your lives, your happiness, your souls. Consecrate yourselves to Christ, and let your lives be a perpetual rendering of the doxology: *To Him be glory for ever and ever.*

Fifteen years ago this morning I began my ministry here by preaching on Rev. I., 5, 6: "And from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, and the first begotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood."

"And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Thus I began my ministry here, and thus, by the grace of God, I have continued even unto this day. The prophethood, the priesthood, the knightship and glory of Christ and the glory resulting to his people through these offices, these have been the themes of this pulpit. I have not preached to tickle itching ears, nor to produce popular sensations. I have not gone to the columns of the daily newspapers nor to Oesop's Fables for texts, nor have I gone to old almanacs for illustrations. I have always enough, both of subjects and of matters in the Bible. To-day I look over my course in this respect with ineffable satisfaction. The experience of the past fifteen years in this church proves that people will come to hear the plain, simple gospel, and that an interest can be sustained without clap-trap and demagoguery. If sinners have been converted and believers have been fed and comforted and strengthened, the result aimed at here has been accomplished.

It is not strange that I should have an interest in this church. Here I labored as a Sabbath teacher during my course in the Theological Seminary. Here my deceased brother spent the one-half of his ministry. Here I have labored for fifteen years. Innumerable ties bind me to this church. These ties are strengthened by a thousand tender memories and associations and only a clear and imperative call of duty compels me to sever them. They will only be severed, however, in an official sense. In reality I trust they shall never be severed. I have given the best years of my life without stint to this church, and I do not regret any toil that I have endured or any sacrifices that I have made for its sake. The work has been its own reward and has paid me a thousand fold. I have enjoyed preaching the Gospel here as I never expect to enjoy anything again. The happiest hours of my life have been spent in this pulpit and in the little pulpit down stairs, and in my intercourse with the elders, officers and members of this congregation. But these years are gone and their record is made up. What years they have been! What changes, what revolutions have taken place! What thrilling histories have been enacted! Fifteen years ago Louis Napoleon was the arbiter of Europe. His nod or his frown convulsed Cabinets and Senates. We have seen him a prisoner and an exile. Fifteen years ago Prussia was scarcely a third rate power in Europe. Now, under the lead of Prussia, Germany is consolidated into a mighty empire.

Fifteen years ago French bayonets propped up the tottering temporal power of the Pope. Now the Pope has no temporal power. Fifteen years ago there were four millions of slaves in this country. Now there is not one. Fifteen years ago the great civil war was just beginning. During these eventful years we have worked and prayed and wept together. On a Sabbath morning came the news of the battle of Fredericksburg. On a Sabbath morning came the first uncertain tidings of the battle of Gettysburg. On a Sabbath night, just after service, all the bells of both cities began to ring. It was thought by many to be an alarm of fire, but it was the announcement of the surrender of Lee. On the next Sabbath morning I came through a sobbing congregation to a pulpit heavily draped in mourning. President Lincoln had been assassinated. During all those awful years, the memory of which comes over us as a horrid night-mare—we prayed, and wept and hoped and sorrowed together, and I reckon it not the least of the mercies of God towards us that we were carried through these fearful crises without any schism. So far as I know only one man ever left this church because of any utterances from the pulpit, and you know wheter or not this pulpit has been muzzled. These have been wonderful years and have been full of peril and of trial but in every emergency we have been enabled to say *Jehovah jereh* and at the close of every year and epoch we set up our Ebenezer. At our first communion, Robert Scott—of blessed memory—handed me an envelope containing a list of those who had been added to the church. I put it away carefully and ever since I have preserved these lists in the same manner. There are sixty-two of them, one for each communion. Each communion is represented by an envelope. There has not been a single communion without additions to the church, and but three communions at which there were no additions by profession of faith. What a history these represent! [Holding up the envelops which contained the lists.] How hearts have throbbed and swelled as these lists were read. I shall read one of them as an illustration of the history which they contain. Here is one which was written years ago:

By certificate—Mr. Joseph H. Gray and Mrs. Mary M. Gray, from New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington City, D. C.; Mrs. Hannah Wollet, from Presbyterian Church, Leechburgh, Pa.; Dr. Thomas A. Rex, from Presbyterian Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. David Freeland and Mrs. Christina Freeland, from Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

By profession of faith: Miss Kate Gardner, Mrs. Kate Painter, Miss Sarah T. Shaw, Gen. Thos. A. Rowley, Miss Lida C. Hays, Mr. Wm. H. Graff, Mrs. Jennie B Graff, Miss Sadie J. Alexander, Mr. Jacob A. Brown, Mr. James G. Morgan (gone to heaven), Mr. Thos. T. Moorehead, Miss Mollie E. Conlin (gone to heaven), Mrs. Margaret Reynolds (gone to heaven), Miss Hattie Painter, Miss Juliet E. Graff, Mrs. Sarah J. Wylie (gone to heaven).

That is one list. There are sixty-two of them. I shall never cease to thank God that He has permitted me for fifteen years to proclaim this unsearchable riches of Christ in this pulpit. I should rather have done that than to have governed an empire for the same length of time. Some upon whose foreheads I put the water of baptism in infancy have been admitted to sealing ordinances. We have much for which we ought to be thankful. Let us not be forgetful of our mercies. I do not wish to make you sad, but if I were to open the flood-gates of memory I could stand here by the hour and call up reminiscences which would make us all weep. But I do not wish to send you away sorrowful, I would rather send you away happy and rejoicing. I am thankful for the past, and I commend you to the God of peace for the future.

My work as pastor is done. It has been full of imperfections, but I can truly say that it has been sincere and earnest. I have not sought yours but you. I have not coveted filthy lucre. I labored for the good and for the advancement of this church. I leave without a particle of ill-feeling towards any member of the congregation, or towards any one who ever has been a member of it. If I have injured any one in thought, word or deed, I humbly beg pardon.

And now I must hasten to a close. The hour has come which separates us as pastor and people. With the tenderest memories of the dead—what a host of them—how I miss them all around through the congregation I see their faces, I hear their voices, I feel the pressure of their hand, with the tenderest memories of them, with the sincerest esteem and affection for all the living, and with the most earnest prayers for your present and eternal welfare, from my heart of hearts I say the final word, farewell, and God bless you. Amen and amen.

**Help for the weak,** nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. d&S

### THE COURT RECORD.

**Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.**

**U. S. District Court.**

JUDGE KETCHAM.

Morris & Lewis et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against John Eurich, debtor, of this city. The usual order was issued.

Clifton Wharton and Oliver F. Wharton, of Pittsburgh, presented a petitition for discharge from all their debts, and an order was made for a final hearing before Register Harper.

William Willman & Son, bankrupts, Erie. The Register's report adjusting and liquidating certain alleged liens was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

William O. McMullen, bankrupt, Erie, was discharged from all his debts.

The First National Bank of Birmingham vs. Charles Forester, debtor, Pittsburgh. An order to show cause was granted, in the meantime restraining Frederick Beineswerter et al. from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

**Criminal Court.**

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Bauer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of John J. Larkin; verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Nee, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Henry Schmitt. On trial.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Ditman, on oath of William Semelrock, and *vice versa*, cross suits for assault and battery, *nolle pros* allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Wallace, indicted for larceny on oath of Otto Ellenberger; defendant plead *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. John Kelly, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony on oath of R. G. Brinker; verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Franz Sewerth, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Sewerth; *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of cost.

Commonwealth vs. John Anderson *alias* Weisenberger, indicted for attempt to commit larceny from the person; verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Smith, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath of W. H. Brown; verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. A. Miller, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Casper Guise; verdict of guilty, but recommended to mercy.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

D. Johnston et al.,
Jas. Quinn et al.,
D. McClelland (2),
John Keller,
Paddy Meenan (2),
Chas. Theobalt,
Jas. Hays,
Valentine Brauman,
David Carey,
Wm. Smith,
Hugh S. Hancock et al. (2),
Reuben Rodgers,
Henry Williams,
C. L. Stroub,
Wm. Haggerty,
David Griffiths,
Jacob Bacon, alias Bannose,
D. McClelland (2),
Hester Woods (2),
J. A. Duval,
Marshall M'Clelland,
Mary Livermore.

**Common Pleas No 2.**

JUDGES EWING AND WHITE.

In the case of Wm. Ward and Wm. Hall for use of James Kelly vs. George and John T. McCombs, *sci fa.* to revive judgment, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs.

The case of Mellon vs. Stotler reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Tarr vs. McCloskey, action to recover damages for the death of Joseph Tarr, caused by the explosion of the steamer Tigress No. 2. On trial.

**Common Pleas No. 1.**

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The argument list occupied the attention of this court.

**Legal Notes.**

CHRISTIAN and Bernard Wolf, arrested on a bench warrant, mention of which was made yesterday, were discharged, having given security for the payment of the claim of W. E. Schmertz & Co., who procured their arrest. They were not committed, as stated yesterday.

A GREAT portion of the United States building was in darkness for a time yesterday. The "patent gas burner man" having persuaded Clerk McCandless that a large amount of the fund appropriated by the present economical Congress for gas light might be saved by using his burners, proceeded to place some of them on the chandelier for a trial. Before he had completed the job the chandelier, globes and all, lay upon the floor, and there wasn't much pure hydrogen in the room, the escaping gas having taken its place.

THE Supreme Court now in session at Philadelphia has rendered decisions affirming the action of the court below in the cases of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company vs. Pennsylvania Transportation Company; Milligan's appeal from decree of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county in the matter of the Agnew estate; and Birmingham Fire Insurance Company vs. Kroegher, error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. The first mentioned case was tried in Crawford county, before Judge Lowrie, and a verdict for $187,000 rendered for the plaintiff company.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE SINCE THE HOLIDAYS OF Ladies' Furs, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.**

We have a few Seal Sacques of good quality and of the latest patterns, that we will sell at prices ranging from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars ($50 to $100.)

Extra fine from One Hundred and Twenty-five to Three Hundred ($125 to $300.)

Extra fine Mink Sable Cloaks.
Fine Otter Setts.
Fine Seal Setts.
French Seal Setts.
Mink Sable Setts.
Misses' and Children's Setts.
Fine Fur Trimmings.
Ladies' Seal Hats and Turbans.
Ladies' Seal Gloves.
Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars.
Hudson Bay Wolf, Coon, Wild Cat and Buffalo Sleigh Robes in great variety.

All of the above goods have been marked down to such prices as will not fail to please all who wish to purchase furs this season.

One price system strictly adhered to.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE'S,
139 Wood street.

**The Old Country Tea House.**

There is no establishment in this city that has a more wide-spread or deservedly better reputation than the Old Country Tea House of Wm. Haslage, located at No. 18 Diamond. This well known grocer did a very extensive business last year, his patronage obliging him to employ a large force of clerks, and for the heavy share of business that was given him by the public in 1876 he returns his thanks, and states that the advent of the new year will find him as ready and prompt as ever to meet all demands that may be made upon him. He has increased his stock in all its departments, is daily adding fresh goods, and all who call at his store will find him at no loss to furnish them at moderate rates with whatever they may need. His place has ever been recognized as unexcelled in all that goes to make up a first class grocery. His stock of teas is quite large; of teas he makes a specialty, and that article can be obtained from him in all its grades.

**Change of Firm.**

Our readers will observe, as published elsewhere, the retirement of Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick from the firm of Messrs. R. P. Wallace & Co., and the continuation of the firm name by the admission to business relationship of Mr. H. McAfee, Jr., who must prove a valuable accession to the new firm, being possessed of the natural qualities of energy, activity and honesty, as well as the acquired ones of experience and business courtesy. All are acquainted with the senior partner, Mr. R. P. Wallace, who has been in the glassware business since 1854, and has acquired in his extensive patronage, at home and abroad, a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none in the business. The new firm will continue, as heretofore, to keep a well selected assortment of Glassware of every description, Carbon Oil, Lamps, &c., at the old stand, No. 39 Wood street. Dealers and others can rely on the best quality of goods, the most generous treatment, and the lowest possible prices.

**The Cash Insurance Company.**

Among the holiday presents we have heard of none more agreeable to the recipients (stockholders) than the 8 per cent. semi-annual dividend declared by the Cash Insurance Company. The business done must have been large and the management judicious to work such results. Certainly credit is due to Mr. Robert H. King, the President, and Mr. Joseph T. Johnston, the Secretary, to whom the chief conduct of the Cash Insurance Company has been wisely committed.

**SEAL SACQUES TO BE CLOSED At a Great Sacrifice!**

We shall offer for the next ten days only: One lot of Seal Sacques at $75; one lot at $100, and one lot at $125. At these prices they are the best value ever offered in seal goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

**Pennsylvania Female College.**

The next term will open January 3rd. Grammar School department same date. For information apply to the President,

THOMAS C. STRONG.

**Found at Last,**

a sure cure for smoking chimneys. The G. G. Thomas Improved Ventilator has never been known to fail preventing a chimney from smoking under any circumstances. Come and examine them. Manufactured by Lacock & Irwin, 47 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

**You** ask me to write of my darling's mouth,
As sweet as the breeze from the spicy south,
Which laden with sighs from orange groves, comes;
You ask me to write of her teeth and her gums;
You ask me to write—but really I won't;
'Tis enough that she uses SOZODONT.

**Elegant Parlor Suits.**

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

### FINAL MEETING.

**Last Gathering of the Committees on Roads, Streets, and Printing—Approving Pay Rolls and Voting Thanks.**

**Street Committee.**

The Street Committee met last evening, with Mr. Thomson in the chair.

The monthly pay rolls for December, as follows, were approved:

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | $ 1,395 42 |
| Second District | 1,003 05 |
| Third District | 971 69 |
| Fifth District | 565 66 |
| Sixth District | 664 42 |
| Seventh District | 947 83 |
| Board of Viewers | 511 32 |
| Engineers | 927 04 |
| Special Matthews | 390 00 |
| " Wood Street | 26,441 30 |
| | $34,017 74 |

The assessments for the repaving of Wood street were approved; also, for the grading, paving and curbing of Virgin alley.

The Street Commissioner of the Seventh district was instructed to take down the temporary wooden bridge across Saw Mill Run, on the line of Main street.

A crossing on South street, at Thirty-ninth street was ordered. A resolution of thanks to Chairman Thomson was adopted, and the committee, after some humorous speech making, adjourned *sine die*.

**Road Committee.**

The Road Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. MacConnell in the chair.

The pay-rolls, as follows, were approved: First district, $140.13; Second district, $243.58; Third district, $118.36.

Mr. Dauler, from the sub-committee appointed to examine into the switches on Fifth avenue, submitted the report of the committee. They found that one entire square of the avenue, between Atwood street and Oakland avenue, is occupied with switches, there being fourteen in all. The company has no use for more than four of the switches, and the committee therefore recommended that eleven be removed. The report was received and filed, and the committee then adjourned.

**Printing Committee.**

The Printing Committee met last evening and approved bills as follows: *Freiheits Freund*, $189.63; *Dispatch*, $209.09; Stevenson & Foster, $222.26; total, $620.98.

After a vote of thanks to Chairman Fox, adjourned *sine die*.

### THE CITY POOR.

**Unprecedented Demands on the Poor Board—The Work of Yesterday.**

The poverty in the city at present is almost unparalleled in its history. It is at the office of the Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor that this is made most apparent. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Braun relieved 385 applicants, most of whom were women with families. Between 150 and 200 were sent away, owing to the impossibility, in the rush, to consider their wants. During the day there were distributed 145 loads of coal, $399 in money, and thirty-five pairs of shoes. At ten o'clock to-day applicants will again be received. The greatest care is taken to prevent imposition, but very few cases are found where the applicants are not really needy.

**There's** an old classic saying, "You may know HERCULES by his foot." So you may know the best and most popular laundries from the fact that they use B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap, which very largely conduces to their success.

### ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

**Live Stock.**

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Cattle: market quiet, and prices a shade lower; very best $5,25a6,25; first quality $4,25a5,25; medium or good fair quality $3,50a4,25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3a3,50; receipts 1,479; sales 1,436. Hogs firm, and prices higher; range $8,00a8,75; receipts 5,249. Sheep scarce and firm; range $4a6,50; receipts 896.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.
Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street.

Bouquets, Floral Baskets, Immortelles,
WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,
Pine Wreathing, Laurel Wreathing, Autumn Leaves
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Pressed Fern, Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Office No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

**DIED.**

WIER—On Wednesday, January 3d, at noon JAMES G., son of J. G. and Annie W. Wier, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in O'Hara township, near Sharpsburg, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will leave the office of Jos. Meyer & Son, 412 Penn street, at noon.

BURKE—On Wednesday morning, January 3d, at 5:30 o'clock, JAMES BURKE, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 19th street, FRIDAY, at 2 P. M.

DICKIE—On Wednesday morning, January 3d, DAVID DICKIE, SR., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 High street, TO-DAY, at 2 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN—On Tuesday afternoon, January 2, at 4:30 o'clock, BRIDGET, wife of Martin McLaughlin, and sister of Thomas J. and James F. Maloy, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 Gibbon street, THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

BROWN—On Monday night, January 1st, at 10 o'clock, ROLAND BRUCE, son of Richard Brown, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 101 Ohio street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

DUNN—At 10 A. M., Tuesday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Jane McCauley, No. 28 Faber street, Mrs. JANE DUNN, aged 77 years and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.

☞ W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

☞ PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547.46.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue

R. M. LEONARD,
Lumber Merchant,
173 PENN AVE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW FALL GOODS.
FINEST IN THE CITY.
HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn Ave. & Sixth St.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.
Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS
And various other makes of Pianos and Organs.
Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one.
Liberal discount allowed for CASH.
Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates. f22

CHIRSTMAS, 1876.
EASELS, PEDESTALS,
JARDINIERS, CABINETS,
EASY CHAIRS, FOOT RESTS,
FOOT STOOLS,
SLIPPER BACKS, &C.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

53 FIFTH AVE.
THOS. McFADDEN, JR.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
FINE DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

FINE WATCHES
OUR SPECIALTY.
Everybody should come now and buy a RELIABLE WATCH, as we are determined to sell at lower prices than ever. Solid Sterling Silverware cheaper than before the war.
Elegant French Clocks and Bronzes. Special attention given to repairing, adjusting and regulating fine Watches.
We also clean and repair Clocks, and will send to your houses or offices for them.
The only house in Pittsburgh having their own engraver, whose work is first-class.
McFADDEN'S,
53 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

*☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE" "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

**FOUND.**

FOUND—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 1, an OVERCOAT in a carriage on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. The party having left it can have the same by calling and describing and paying for advertising, at 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. n26

**WANTED.**

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND cook for a private family; also a cook for a hotel; Protestant preferred, at No. 1 SIXTH STREET.

WANTED. — AN EXPERIENCED Sewer wants family sewing; can give good references. Address or call at No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny. m79

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT should call at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO know that the Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, is the best place in the city to secure help or servants.

WANTED—A DESIRABLY LOCATED dwelling in Allegheny, with all modern improvements; $2,000 will be paid down and balance in annual installments of $1,000 each. Address HOME, Lock Box 224, Pittsburgh. m22-THS

**TO LET.**

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, 1877, Room No. 1 Sixth street, now occupied by a Jewelry Store. Also a second story front room in the same building. For particulars enquire at Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—IRON FRONT BUILDING, No. 55 Market street, suitable for bank, offices or warerooms. For a good tenant, owner would extend the building to the alley in the rear, making fine rooms, 28x175 feet, with good light at both ends. Enquire of N. HOLMES & SONS, next door, or of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET, suitable for warehouse, commission or grocery business, or for any business that wishes to command the custom from the Diamond Market, Fifth avenue, and the South Side. Enquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., & CO., next door, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. no1

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—6 ROOM house, 1½ lots, which extend from Jefferson to Carroll streets, Second ward, Allegheny, will exchange for country property, or will take a lot or stocks as part pay. Address ROSS MILLER, 61 Darrah street, Allegheny. n29

FOR SALE—SLEIGH—TWO HORSE Cutter; 2 sets Harness; 4 String Bells; 2 Wolf Robes. The above will be sold together or separate. Enquire of 62 RIVER AVENUE, Allegheny City. n18

FOR SALE—GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS—The undersigned wishing to relinquish their present business, an excellent opportunity is afforded to any parties desirous of engaging in the same line of trade. McEANE & ANJER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Oline Compound, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second hand and will be sold cheap, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Belting—second-hand. Also, 8 new Engines of different sizes, 5 Trip Hammers, at THOMAS CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**MARSHAL'S SALE.**

By virtue of two certain alias Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,

**On Thursday,**
**The 18th Day of Jan., A. D. 1877,**
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

All the right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said Defendants, the

**Hempfield R. R. Co.,**

And JOSEPH H. SEAL, WILLIAM WORKMAN and W. O. HUGHART, Trustees, &c., and the WHEELING, PITTSBURGH & BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, or either of them, of, in, to and out of all the Estate, real, personal and mixed, and franchises which were of the said Hempfield Railroad Company, and which came to the possession or under the control of the said Joseph H. Seal, William Workman and W. O. Hughart, Trustees, or either of them, or to the possession or control of the said Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company, terre tenants, including the entire Railroad, Road bed, Rights of Way, Culverts, Bridges, Tunnels, Masonry, Cross-ties, Track, Rails, Side-tracks, Switches, Turnouts, Turn-tables, Platforms, together with all the Lands, Station Houses, Depot Grounds and Buildings, lying and being in the counties of Washington, Allegheny and Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania, and situate between and at the corporate termini of the said Railway at Greensburg, in the said county of Westmoreland, and the Western boundary line of Donegal township; (said Western boundary line of said Donegal township being identical with the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia,) in the said county of Washington, together with all its Branches and Appurtenances whatsoever; and also all the Franchises, Tools, Issues, Incomes and Profits of the said Defendants, hereafter derived to them or either of them, from the use of, or travel on the said Railroad, or any part thereof; and also all the Cars, Engines, Locomotives, Tenders, Horse Carts, Civil Engineer's and Surveyor's Instruments, and all other Property, Rights, Privileges, Fixtures, Things, and Appurtenances whatsoever, belonging to or used in the management of the said Railroad, or any part thereof; and all other property, real, personal or mixed, now or lately owned by the said Hempfield Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and which came to the possession or under the control of the said Joseph H. Seal, William Workman and W. O. Hughart, or either of them, under certain Mortgages executed by the said Hempfield Railroad Company, to the said Joseph H. Seal, et al., Trustees, or to the possession or control of the said Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company, through and under a certain Deed of conveyance, executed and delivered by the said Joseph H. Seal, William Workman and W. O. Hughart Trustees, &c., to John King, under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, at Nisi Prius No. 18 of January Term, 1860, said Deed bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for the said county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, in Deed Book, Vol. 275, page 8, etc.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, a Corporation incorporated by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, Defendants, and also of Joseph H. Seal, William Workman and W. O. Hughart, Trustees, &c., and the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company, terre tenants, at the suit of Edward Fox, Executor of Richard Fox, deceased.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. MARSHAL.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 19, '76.
m70 TH

LIVINGSTON & CO.
Manufacturers of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized, Light work our specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 320, Pittsburgh.

KORNBLUM
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.
Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store.

### AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..............Manager.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3d, 1877, and during the week, will be repeated, the romantic play, entitled
VALJEAN!
Or the Man of Two Lives.
Valjean Matinee Saturday.
Monday, January 8th, F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT, the Arkansas Traveler.
Box sheet now open.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
Positively last three nights of
ROSE EYTINGE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE, first time here of the new Emotional Play, in 5 acts and 6 tableaux, entitled
KATHARINE!
Or, the Mystery of Breckton Hollow.
A dramatization from Mary Agnes Fleming's powerful novel, "A Wonderful Woman."
Rose Eytinge Matinee Saturday.
Monday, Jan. 8, THE MERRY BISHOPS.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Jan. 4, 5 and 6,
First and only appearance of the genuine original
MATT MORGAN'S
New York Novelty Company,
And first appearance in this city of the only
MATT MORGAN,
The Great Caricaturist.
Reserved Seats on sale at Hale's Music Store, Smithfield street
MATT MORGAN, Manager.

### DIVIDENDS.

**BANKS.**

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
51 North Diamond,
ALLEGHENY, PA., January 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax. The dividend to be credited to stock not paid up, and the cash on all paid up stock.

n28 C. W. BENNEY, Treasurer.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, January 2, 1877.

☞ THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

n35 S. S. BRYAN, Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1877.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after the 15th inst.

n33 WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1877.

PENN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid on demand.

n21 WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the People's National Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1877.

☞ MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK—A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on and after January 9th.

WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on capital stock, out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

WORKINGMEN'S SAVING BANK,
230 Ohio street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

n10 GEO. L. WALTER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith free of tax.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

**INSURANCE.**

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.,
No. 30 Fifth avenue, (Second Floor).
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share), payable on and after Monday 8th inst.

n34 JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.,
206 E. Ohio St., German Savings Bank building,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS, (8 14-17 per cent.) per share, payable as follows: $1.50 to be credited to unpaid stock, and the remaining $1.50 to be paid in cash on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

n25 HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Fourth avenue, (Second Floor,)
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 8.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per share, payable on and after the 8th inst.

n36 JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INS. CO.,
No. 67 Fourth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable in cash, on and after Monday, January 8, 1877.

n22 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND No. 23.—THE BOARD of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 8th instant.

n20 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE 62 WOOD ST., COR. FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1877.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 38—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share of the Capital stock, payable forthwith.

n23 HILLIS McKOWN, Secretary.

**BRIDGE.**

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith at the office of RIPLEY & CO.'S Glass Works, Bingham street, South Side.

JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1877. n27

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THE Northern Liberties Bridge Company have declared a dividend this day of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1877, at the German National Bank, Allegheny City.

m88-TTHS A. H. VOEGTLY, Secretary.

### ELECTIONS.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the JACOBUS & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

SAMUEL H. JACOBUS,
General Manager and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ODD FELLOWS FUND ASSOCIATION,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Association to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, Odd Fellows Hall, (Thirty-sixth ward), Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 1st, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

m95 S. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO. will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny City, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ROBERT B. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1876. m84

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY,
No. 47 Fifth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.

n19 JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetable from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

S. H. SMITH, Inspector.

F. G. SMOKING TOBACCO. F. G.
This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS

### ELECTIONS.

**BANKS.**

MASONIC BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 27, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

n31 GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 1, 1877.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen (13) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JNO. E. RIDDALL, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 83 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 26, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, at 10 A. M.

m91 WM. LITTLE, Secretary.

☞ IRON CITY M. LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PA.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 167½ Wood street, on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

m84 W. W. MAIR, Secretary.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
51 North Diamond street,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 26, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine (9) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, January the 8th, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

m85 C. W. BENNY, Treasurer.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
SHARPSBURG, Dec. 23, 1876.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, January 2d, 1877, at the Bank, from 3 to 5 P. M.

m80 A. W. CLANEY, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. LAURENT, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1876.

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 61 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1876.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, January 9, between 1 and 3 P. M.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1877.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine (9) directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January the 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the bank TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 4, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 83 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876. m29

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at this Bank, No. 293 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

m28 F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1877, (January 9), between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION OF Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

m62 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the WOODS RUN SAVINGS FUND and LOAN ASSOCIATION at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 1st, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine directors.

W. J. LANGFITT, President.

m59-TTHS

**INSURANCE.**

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
423 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

n26 J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1877.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHAS. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

n32

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.,
No. 30 Fifth avenue (2nd floor),
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3 1877.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1876.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its Office, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

m93 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INS. CO.,
No. 100 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1876.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

m90 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE CO.,
64 Fourth Avenue (Second Floor),
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

m91 JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATSMAN'S FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
No. 92 Fourth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 92 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

m88 EARL S. GARDNER, Secretary.

**RAILROADS.**

OFFICE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of E. P. JONES, Esq., No. 64 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., for the election of Directors to serve for this year.

n5 CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY,
General Office, 61 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1876.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company will be held at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, and Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

m94 D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

**BUILDING & LOAN ASSOC'NS.**

☞ NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Stockholders of the PENN AVENUE BUILDING, LOAN AND HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 4th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating officers and directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business. A full attendance is requested. The election will be held on the following THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1877, at half-past seven o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

n8MTTH JOHN CALDWELL, Secretary.